

THATCH AND FIRE RISKS

OCT 29 1947

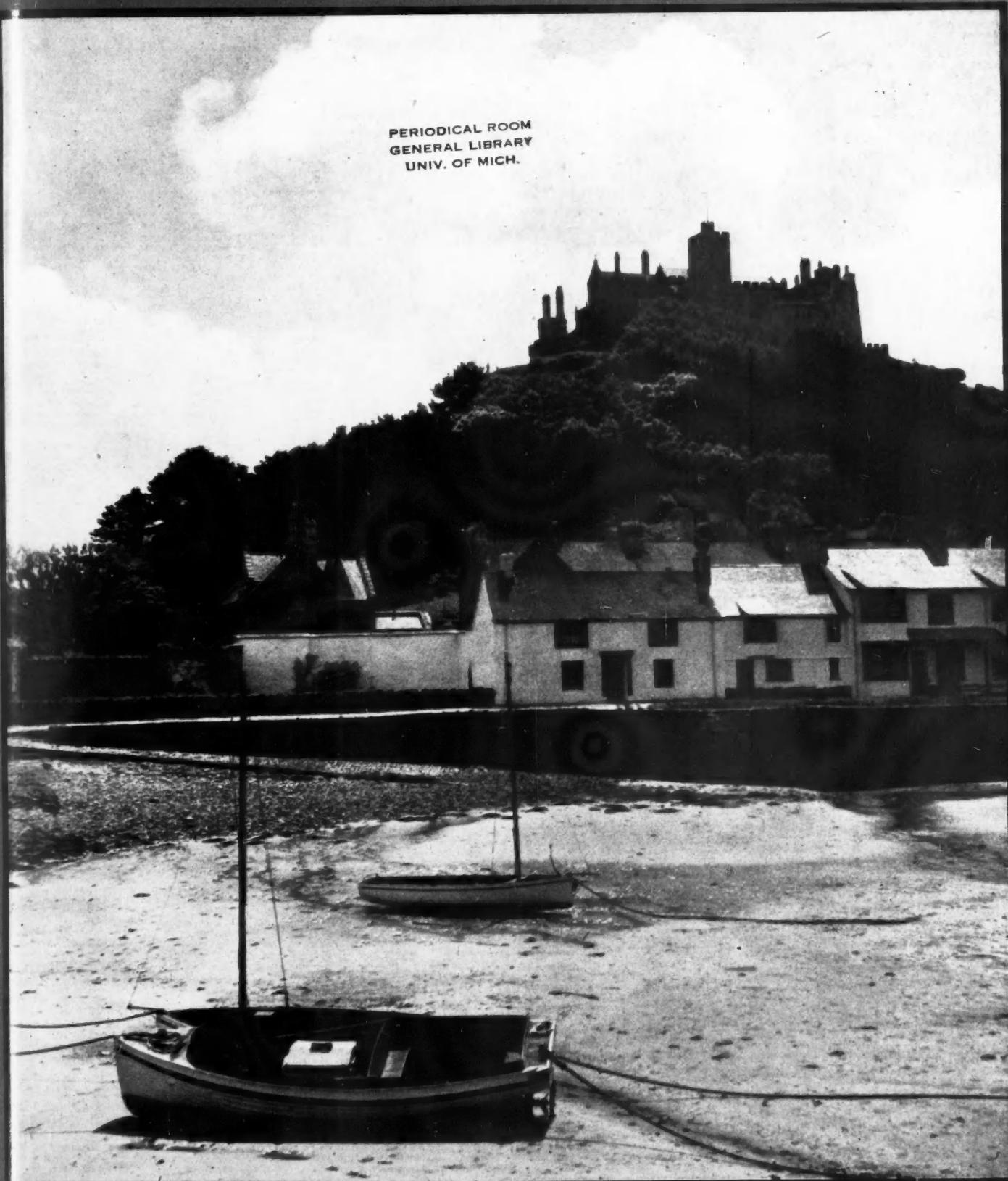
COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

OCTOBER 10, 1947

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AUCTIONS

ANTIQUE OR MODERN (advantageous to Executors, Trustees and Private Owners). VERY GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelains, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (established 1793). Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty. Tel.: Mayfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, *Daily Telegraph* every Monday, *The Times* every Tuesday.

BY Direction of Mrs. Pepys Cockerell, Holt Castle, near Worcester, Messrs. GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS will Sell by Auction on the premises on Thursday, October 23, 1947, the SUPERIOR FURNISHINGS including Carpets, Persian Rugs, Curtains, Flemish 17th-Century Tapestries, Chandeliers, Antique Oak, Hepplewhite Four-poster and Spanish Wrought-Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Appointments in Oak and Mahogany, French Armoires, Antique Oak Chests, Refectory Tables, Chests of Drawers and Settles, Mahogany and Rosewood Writing and Occasional Tables, Walnutwood Side Tables and Sideboards, Antique Pine and Oak Display Cabinets, Boudoir Grand Pianoforte by Erard, Upholstered Settees and Easy Chairs, Wall Mirrors, Bracket and Tall Case Clocks, Ornamental Items, Pictures, Stone and Lead Garden Vases and Figures, Stable Equipment, Saddles, Power Roto Scythe, and Garden Tools. On view Wednesday, October 22, 1947, 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Catalogues, price 6d. each, from the Auctioneers: Messrs. George Trollope & Sons, 5, West Halkin Street, S.W.1 (Telephone No. Sloane 8227-89); 13, Hobart Place, S.W.1; 25, Mount Street, W.1; 68, Victoria Street, S.W.1. London.

H. R. HARMER, LTD.
PHILATELIC AUCTIONEER AND VALUER
Established over 50 years.

39-42, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1
PROGRAMME OF SALES. At 1.30 p.m. each day, November 10, 11, 17, 18.—The outstanding "Charles Williams" Collections, comprising Great Britain, Ceylon, Gibraltar, New Zealand, St. Vincent, Transvaal and Zululand, offered by order of the Executors of the late Charles Williams, Esq., F.R.P.S., L., of Northwood, November 24, 25.—An extensive Collection of British Empire Issues.

December 1, 2.—A Valuable General Collection, chiefly British Empire, offered by order of the Executors of the late William Gilchrist Cochran, Esq., of Leith, Edinburgh, and a Fine British Empire Collection, offered by order of A. C. Stewart, Esq., of Edinburgh, with general properties of other owners and "Collections and Various."

Catalogues 6d. (three-day sales 1/-) and Lists of Prices Realised 1/- (three-day sales 1/-), post free. Twelve months' subscriptions for all London Catalogues and Lists of Prices Realised 20/-, post free.

W. & F. C. BONHAM & SONS, LTD. (established 1793) hold Sales by Auction every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 o'clock of Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver Plate, Porcelain, China, Objets d'Art, Carpets and miscellanies, at their spacious Galleries at Knightsbridge Halls, 213-217 and 223-229, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Tel.: Ken. 2902, 4887, 4888.

PERSONAL

A NCESTORS traced by our specialised indexes. Write: LAMBERT & RAGGETT, 48, Woodhouse Avenue, Watford.

A CCOMMODATION offered, might suit ex-Naval officer with no children or dogs.—Apply Box 17.

O FFICER'S WIDOW with 2 children, one school-age, wishes to live *au pair* in country home. Excellent all-round abilities; experienced needlewoman; good cook; keen gardener; shorthand and typing.—Box 999.

O NE or two Paying Guests can be received in Country House in N.W. Kent.—Please apply Box 1.

T WO or three Paying Guests received by Titled Lady; country place, Elie; every modern comfort; fishing, shooting, etc.; 5 gns. weekly.—Box 897.

U NFURNISHED SUITE, two or three rooms, with meals and service, country house, North Somerset; hunting centre; own produce; stabling.—Box 3.

V ACANCY occurs on Devonshire Estate which is being commercialised for gentleman's son to train in Horticulture under expert. Excellent career for keen boy. Premium of 75 guineas.—Write Box 998.

MISCELLANEOUS

A LAN McAFFEE, LTD., 38, Dover Street, London, W.1, have a few pairs of Men's Brown Grain Veldtschoen Boots, available for immediate use. Wide comfortable models.

C OFFEE of the finest pre-war quality. Roasted and ground in day of dispatch. 1 lb. 36; 2 lbs. 64; 3 lbs. 10s.; 6 lbs. 18s.; incl. postage.—JAMAICA PLANTATIONS, LTD., 118, Ballard's Lane, London, N.3. Specialists for over 40 years (14 highest awards).

D RY ROT control is a highly specialised subject and requires expert attention. Consult RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester, Mycologists and Entomologists.

E LEPHANT'S TUSK, weight about 20 lbs., for sale; price £18; perfect condition.—Box 9.

F IMITATION JEWELLERY. Pearls, Paste Brooches, Clips, etc. Also real, purchased for cash.—Post to the ORIENT JEWEL CO., LTD., 7, Regent Street, London, W.1. Offer by return.

O PTICAL REPAIRS SERVICE. All types of Binoculars, Telescopes 'and Rangefinders repaired and overhauled. Also Cameras, Cines and photographic equipment. Replacements where possible. Inquiries invited.—SYDNEY F. TIMMINS, 74, Broadway, Gillingham, Kent.

TENNIS. When buying new equipment remember JAQUES TENNIS RACKETS give satisfaction. Handmade by craftsman.—JOHN JAQUES AND SON, LTD., Makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1795. Thornton Heath, Surrey.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Per line Private 3/-; Trade 4/- (minimum 3 lines). Box F 1/-

SITUATIONS

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the ages of 18 and 50 incl., or a woman between the ages of 18 and 40 incl., unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of The Control of Engagement Order 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order

VACANT

C OOK-HOUSEKEEPER required for bachelor household, Gloucestershire; no rough work, other help kept; married couple no objection; good private suite available.—Box 10.

L ADY (husband abroad) running home as Country House Hotel, requires educated Housekeeper-Receptionist (age 28-40). Experience of large household management an advantage. Ability to deal with catering returns essential.—Write, MRS. CHARLES THOMAS, Southwick House, by Dumfries, Scotland.

M ARRIED COUPLE or Friends to undertake cooking and housework in country house; family two; own quarters including sitting-room and bathroom; must be experienced.—LINNEY, Farmsfield Hall, Newark, Notts.

WANTED, practical country-loving woman to share cottage with woman artist and author, car driving an asset but not essential; interest in cooking, lover of books, music, etc., but particularly country life; daily help given for "rough."—Box 14.

WANTED

A RE YOU NEEDING a spare Right Hand? A Englishwoman (early 30's) requires post at home or abroad where loyalty is appreciated. City life disliked. Experienced private secretary and assistant to manager of company with varied interests. Adaptable and used to responsibility requiring initiative and enterprise. Shorthand, typing, accounts.—Box 15.

E X-A.T.S. Officer desires post as residential secretary; long experience; willing drive car.—Box 13.

F ARMAN Manager or Bailiff seeks post; good refs.; sound experience; wife trained children's nurse.—Box 11.

G ENTLEMAN (42), married, countryman, seeks administrative job or assistant agency on large country estate or farm; some previous experience; loyal and hard-working; small salary only required. South or west preferred.—Box 12.

L ADY (50), good social connections, fully capable and experienced, to manage Country Hotel, Club or Guest House, which is a going concern; expert caterer, M. of F. returns, etc. Small salary but comfortable living conditions, please.—Box 16.

YOUNG ex-Army Field Officer (parachutist and General Staff) wishes change present remunerative City employment as Departmental Manager large concern for rural employment with private individual or small undertaking at salary £600 per year. Experienced private secretary, competent in business procedure, conduct of meetings, income tax, investments and labour control. Capable tutor in riding, boxing, shooting and Rugby football, also in science, maths, and economics (London University). Would welcome practical land work, willingly include duties groom, chauffeur or pilot. Medically fit. Married, Box 951, L.P.E., 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

WANTED

A COURTEOUS RECEPTION is accorded to callers by FREDK. D. MELLER, LTD., 295, Oxford Street, W.1, who buy good quality Paste, Marcasite and Fancy Jewellery, Cultured Pearls and Cameo Brooches. Highest prices paid. Sell now before the demand ceases. Call or send registered post, stating price required. Groom, chauffeur or pilot. Medically fit. Married, Box 951, L.P.E., 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

O FFICER'S WIDOW with 2 children, one school-age, wishes to live *au pair* in country home. Excellent all-round abilities; experienced needlewoman; good cook; keen gardener; shorthand and typing.—Box 999.

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U NFURNISHED SUITE, two or three rooms, with meals and service, country house, North Somerset; hunting centre; own produce; stabling.—Box 3.

V ACANCY occurs on Devonshire Estate which is being commercialised for gentleman's son to train in Horticulture under expert. Excellent career for keen boy. Premium of 75 guineas.—Write Box 998.

R OVER. Gentleman wishes to purchase for his own use 16-h.p. Rover Saloon, 1939-40. Low mileage essential. South of England.—Box 989.

T IMBER REQUIRED, standing or felled. Radius 60 miles London.—Send particulars to Box 880.

WANTED to buy, large or small collections of oil paintings, in any condition.—VEAL AND COULTER, 33, Ainsty Avenue, York.

WANTED, one Godward Oil Fuel Vapouriser for Pattison Tractor.—Telephone Secretary, ADD. 3061.

WANTED, pair of Gent's Brown Riding Boots (10, calf 15"; in. length 18 in.—P. GARRY, 8, St. Martin's Square, Chichester.

WITCH BOWL, fitted reading lamp, for gift; reasonable price.—Box 990.

LIVESTOCK

BULL TERRIER PUPPIES: red and white, brindle and white; both sexes. Sire, Brodean of Hameldon, championship show winner.—WARHURST, Quantock, Wentworth Close, Ditton Hill, Emberbrook 4041.

L EVER and White Pedigree Springer Spaniel Dog; very prettily marked; 13 months; steady and excellent worker and retriever land and water; car trained and partly house trained; small and good-looking. 50 gns.—BRACKEN BANK, Lazonby, Cumberland.

P ONIES, two very handsome young, 13 hds. 50 gns., 11 hds. 45 gns.—WADHAM, The Grange, Newport, Wight.

LIVESTOCK

D ACHSHUND PUPPIES, long haired, 31 champions in pedigree, also small type smooth Dachshunds, 19 champions in pedigree, from 12/- gns. Whippet Puppies, 12 champions in pedigree, from 7 gns. All strong and healthy, carriage paid by air.—MRS. ATKINSON, Levelton House, Colby, L.O.M.

M RS. RYLAND'S King Charles Spaniels are the loveliest little dogs imaginable, all beautifully bred and perfectly house-trained.—288, Watford Road, Harrow. Tel.: Arnold 3511.

N EW SECTIONAL POULTRY HOUSES, 6 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 3 ft. 6 in. at back, complete with floor inside nest boxes, dropping board, two perches, two hen exits and fittings, creosoted throughout; price 15 gns. each, carriage paid; also field houses, the same size and construction, built on 4 in. x 2 in. skids, fitted with outside nest boxes and 3 perches; price 18 gns. each.—STANLEY W. LOWER, Gateways Farm, Rayne, Braintree, Essex.

T HE WIDESKIES KENNEL have for sale the following pure harlequin-bred Great Dane Puppies by Storm of the Wideskies. Two most beautifully marked harlequin dog puppies, 35 gns. and 25 gns. each; one Merle dog puppy and one black-white marked bitch puppy, 15 gns. each. Strong and absolutely sound; sold to good homes only.—MISSES MAY LOMAS, The Lodge, Ashley, Farmhills, Hall, Newark, Notts.

T ERWIN ST. BERNARD KENNELS, Bell View, Windsor, Berks, wish to announce that their 11-month-old dog Demetrius is doing very well at the shows. His latest success, King's Lynn, taking silver cup for best puppy in show besides 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 3 thirds. Matings for the New Year can be ordered. Young stock for sale.

FOR SALE

B INOCULARS, fine quality post-war models for racing, yachting and all sports. Many improvements one-war types. Ross 7 x 50 Steplux, coated lenses, £27.2/-, for every purpose. The most distinguished and effective glass yet produced. Also Barr and Stroud, 7 x 50 C.F.31, coated lenses, £29.2/6, and other makes available from stock.—WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 126-7, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

G ARAGES, Garden Sheds, Living Huts, Store Huts, Workshops, Small Bungalows, all completely sectional, of sound design and construction. Made from Government surplus, indispensible from new, weatherproof and distinctive. Prices—Compete. Illustrated Price List post free from actual manufacturers, SILVER MIST BUILDINGS, Dept. C.L.12, Brockham, Betchworth, Surrey. Betchworth 23901.

G ENTLEMAN'S Dinner Jacket Suit, chest 39 in., inside leg 32 in. No coupons. Perfect condition. £15.—Box 935.

G ENUINE Spode Tea-ware (about 1770). "Two on the Bridge," Willow Pattern. Comprising six cups and saucers, milk jug, sugar and slop basins. Perfect. £65.—SANGSTER, 45, Kyote Court, Newbold Lane, Bognor Regis.

L ADY'S Brown Collar Riding Boots, size 4. £5. Small model Afternoon Dress, light rust. £8. Both nearly new.—Box 987.

M AHOGANY ANTIQUES. Dining Table, Side-board, £45. Brass Inlaid Etageres, £12. 2 Carvers, 6 Dining Chairs, leather seats, £120. Carved "Louis" Suite (3), £150. Cabinet, £40. Turkey Carpets, 13 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft., £75; 12 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 6 in., £65. Blue Wilton 9 ft. by 12 ft., £45.—Box 991.

P ROPERTY of the late G. R. Speaker. Couch, unique, very fine period piece, once owned by late Ellen Terry. Frodsham Gold Watch, Old China, including fine Worcester and 16th-century Chinese. Old Silver. Several exquisite Persian Rugs, well preserved. Also genuine Chippendale Furniture. No dealers.—MRS. SPEAKER, Abbotsmead, Twickenham.

P UBLIC SCHOOLS. Seventy original Etchings by CHARLES H. CLARK at £11. each. These make ideal gifts etc. Signed proofs sent on approval by the artist.—15, Moorland Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool 23. Great Crosby 4174.

S PORTING RIFLE. 375 magazine, perfect condition, case and 50 rounds ammo. accept best offer. Salmon Rod, 15 ft., steel centre, split cane, £16. Doz. new flies.—Box 988.

S "WANHILL" Miniature Poodles, noted for hardiness and character. Fascinating, devoted companions. Black, white, chocolate, blue. Seen by appointment.—Phone: Wansford 226. BUCKLE, Wansford, Peterborough.

50 DOUBLE NOTEHEADINGS printed in gold, 25 Envelopes for 5/9. House Name Plates 12.6.—SUPERSIGNS, 334, New Chester Road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

B ALLYCLICKEY HOUSE HOTEL, BANTRY BAY. Good, winter climate, magnificent situation, luxuriously furnished, excellent food. Fishing, golf, hard tennis court, much rough shooting, fully equipped.—MRS. K. E. GRAVES, Proprietor and Manager.

B ALLYNAHINCH CASTLE—a "Faile" Hotel, situated in the heart of Connemara. Shooting over 23,000 acres of preserves. Pheasants (extensively stocked), woodcock (drives as from November), good free rough shooting; duck, snipe, mixed bag. Extensive salmon and sea-trout fishing on famous Ballynahinch and Rees rivers, reserved for guests. Hotel provides excellent food, cellar and every modern comfort. Weekly tariff: 8 to 10 gns.—Particulars from the MANAGERESS, Ballynahinch Castle, Connemara, Ireland, Tel. No. Ballinahinch (Galway) 2.

B IRCH HOTEL, HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX. We shall be pleased to send full particulars of this extremely comfortable and conveniently situated country house hotel.—Apply: PROPRIETOR, Tel.: Haywards Heath 670.

B URNSALL FELL HOTEL, YORKSHIRE. First-class comfort amidst beautiful surroundings. H. and C. running water in all bedrooms. Telephone: Burnsall 209.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

C HANNEL ISLANDS. Charming Hotel on sea sands, bathing, surfing, boating, fishing. The best food, fruit and vegetables; excellent service.—ROQUAINE HOTEL, Roquaine Bay, Guernsey. Telephone 3217.

C HELTENHAM. Small Private Hotel, every comfort, liberal catering with personal supervision.—ELTHAM LAWN, Lansdown Road, Phone 3246.

E ASTBOURNE. Seacourt Hotel, Buntington Place. A pleasantly situated hotel immediately off sea front in the best part of town, where you will enjoy courtesy, comfort, good food and attention. H. and C. in all bedrooms. Tel.: Eastbourne 4668.

G LORIOUS OLD-WORLD DARTMOOR. A few reservations still available for October, November and December. All amenities. This fully licensed hotel now re-opened and refurbished.—E. and F. BROOME (late of Manchester), Kestor Hotel, Matanton, Newton Abbot, Devon. Telephone: Matanton 204.

I N THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS, STRATTON HOUSE HOTEL. A beautiful country house on the outskirts of Cirencester. Still maintaining its reputation for comfort and good living. Brochure on request.

I RELAND, HOLLYBROOK HOTEL. Situated amidst lovely surroundings, own park, bordering shores of Lough Arrow. First-class Trout fishing and 15,000 acres rough shooting; Grouse, Woodcock, Snipe, Pheasant and Duck, free to residents. The Hotel is completely modernised throughout and offers first-class food and a well-stocked cellar.—For brochure apply: MAJOR D. R. SHERIFF, Hollybrook, Lough Arrow, Ballinahfad, Sligo. Tel.: Ballinahfad 3.

I RELAND. Mild winter climate. RENVYLE HOUSE HOTEL, CONNEMARA, CO. GALWAY. A first-class hotel in the west of Ireland. Every comfort. Central heating. Hot baths. Bedroom fires. Excellent cuisine. Fully licensed. Rough shooting, riding, lovely walks. Special terms for stay of one month or over.—Apply: MANAGER.

I SLE OF WIGHT. REETH LODGE HOTEL, NITON UNDERCLIFF. Unrivalled situation facing south and sea. Excellent food, own poultry and produce. Riding, tennis, swimming, beautiful walks and sub-tropical climate. H. and C. all week. 6-9 gns. weekly. Phone: 241.

L EEB BAY HOTEL, LEE, DEVON. Situated in a beautiful and secluded valley by the sea. Rooms available for October and November.—JOHN HAMILTON, Ilfracombe 60.

L ONDON. HOTEL VANDERBILT, 76-86, Cromwell Road, Gloucester Road, S.W.7. Near Harrods and Park. Western 4322.

This is just the Hotel to appeal to the readers of "Country Life." Running water and telephone in all the comfortable bedrooms. Lifts, night porters and understanding management. Perfect from 6 gns. *en pension*. Produce from own Wiltshire farm. Catering as attractive as possible.

LUXURY HOLIDAY IN SOMERSET. Stay at WALTON PARK HOTEL, CLEVEDON, overlooking the sea. Renowned for comfort and cuisine. 42 bedrooms, lift, terraced gardens. Licensed. Ballroom etc. Write for terms.

M ULLION COVE HOTEL, SOUTH CORNWALL. The grandeur of the cliffs, the ancient villages and lovely valleys of Cornwall. Quality cooking. Only licensed hotel on Mullion coast. Cliff walks, golf, fishing, billiards. Reduced autumn and winter terms.—Write, RESIDENT DIRECTOR. Phone: Mullion 328.

O N WINDERMERE LAKE, LANGDALE CHASE HOTEL. Best equipped Hotel in Lakeland. Country house environment. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms. Extensive grounds. Own boats and boat landing. Tel.: Ambleside 101.

P ALACE HOTEL, BUXTON. Good beds; good food; music; dancing; ideal indoor swimming pool; tennis; health-giving walks in glorious Derbyshire.—Inquiries have the personal attention of the Managing Director, MR. J. J. HENLETT. Telephone: Buxton 2000.

S EATON BEACH HOTEL, SEATON, S. DEVON. A.A.***, R.A.C. Winter in warmth at one of Devon's best hotels. Sea front. Cocktail lounge and bars, billiards, table tennis. Restful lounge, log fires, cent. htg. Good shooting, golf. Special terms extended visits. Tel. 17.

S PEND a country Xmas. LIANSLANTFFRAZ COURTH, near Abergavenny, hotel and club, offers every modern comfort, first-class cuisine facilities for riding and shooting. Send brochure. Book for Xmas now.—Apply: Manager.

S TOP at the GEORGE HOTEL (A.D. 1450), HATHERLEIGH, DEVON. Riding and hunting arranged. Some rough shooting. Rest at country comforts. Terms £5/5/- per week from October 15 to February 29.

T EIGNMOUTH, GLENSIDE HOTEL, BUCKLE IDGE Road (7 miles Torquay). Excellent lounge and bedrooms; own garden; sheltered position; convenient shops and sea. Special winter terms.

T HE WARREN HOTEL, COUNTRY CLUB at Ridings Stables, Crowborough, Sussex. Grand country house with very modern comfort. 15 acres surrounding the edge of Ashdown Forest. H. and C. all bedrooms. Central heating and log fires. Breakfast in bed. Tennis, riding, golf, fishing, own shoot. Club licence, 7-9 gns. weekly.—Tel.: Crowborough 345.

T HE CLUNY HILL HOTEL, FORRES, with exceptionally mild climate, is special recommended for that "late" holiday and as popular winter resort. There is a private path to the famous Muirside Golf Course, which is but one minute's walk. Autumn and winter reservations now being received at special rates. Central heating and log fires. Cocktail bar. Excellent cuisine. Billiards and recreation room. Telephone: Forres 364.

W HITLEY RIDGE, BROCKENHURST. New Forest centre for yachting, riding, fishing, golf, tennis. Own shooting and farm produce. Guests' horses accommodated. Brockenhurst 2140.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS ADVERTISING PAGE 714

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2647

OCTOBER 10, 1947

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

MONMOUTHSHIRE

On the Herefordshire Borders. Situated in the beautiful country between Ross-on-Wye and Abergavenny
THE HILSTON ESTATE, 1,085 ACRES

THE MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE IN THE ITALIAN STYLE

comprising 6 reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms. Electric light by Automatic Lister Diesel Plant recently installed. Excellent water supply.

Magnificent grounds.

Two imposing lodges.

Home Farm of 195 acres.

150 ACRES WOODLANDS



Auctioneers: Messrs. COLES, KNAPP & KENNEDY, LTD., 4, St. Mary's Street, Ross-on-Wye, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.
By direction of G. H. Stitt, Esq.

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14 miles from Norwich. Overlooking the Waveney Valley.
UPLAND HALL ESTATE, BUNGAY



A Country Residence in the late Georgian style.

Entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, ample domestic offices. Private water and electricity supply. Part central heating. Independent hot water. Septic tank drainage.

Chauffeur's flat, cottage, stable, garage and farmery.

Timbered grounds with walled kitchen and vegetable gardens.
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For Sale by Auction at an early date (unless previously sold).

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SEVEN FARMS
and small holdings.

Twelve Cottages.

2 1/2 miles trout fishing in the River Monnow.

For Sale by Auction at the Beaufort Arms Hotel, Monmouth, on Friday, October 17, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. JACOBS AND PUGSLEY, Abergavenny.

By direction of Captain Phillip Dunne.

SHROPSHIRE—HEREFORD BORDERS

7 miles from Leominster, 9 miles from Ludlow.
THE BIRCHER ESTATE, ABOUT 716 ACRES



The Residence partly dating from the William and Mary period, faces almost due south, with wide and delightful views.

FIVE MIXED FARMS with picturesque houses, ample buildings and fertile land and within 4 miles of the main Shrewsbury-Hereford road and railway. Numerous cottages. Accommodation lands. Woodlands. A town house, No. 35, Broad Street, Ludlow.

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in blocks or lots, at the Royal Oak Hotel, Leominster, on Friday, October 24, at 2 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. TROWER STILL & KEELING, 5, New Square, W.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. MORRIS BARKER & POOLE, Ludlow, and Messrs. ALWYNE V. DABORN & SON, Shrewsbury, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars price 2/- per copy.)

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Between Swindon and Hungerford

The Freehold, Residential, Agricultural and Sporting
BAYDON MANOR ESTATE, RAMSBURY

3,172 ACRES

Included as a Lot the
Georgian Style Manor House
with small Home Farm
(both vacant)
also Marridge Hill Farm (let)
in all **683 acres**

Seven important stock, tillage and Dairy Farms (let).

Also Membury House with 362 Acres, an attractive early Georgian country house, now under requisition, cottage holdings, and accommodation land.

Estate or main supplies of water and electricity are installed on most of the properties.



BAYDON MANOR. SOUTH FRONT.



MEMBURY HOUSE. WEST FRONT.

The whole forming a first-class pheasant and partridge shoot.

For Sale by Auction at the Chequers Hotel, Newbury, at 3 p.m., on November 13, as a whole or in Lots (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. CHARLES LUCAS & MARSHALL, Newbury, Berkshire.

Auctioneers: Messrs. THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars and plan price 2/6.)

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DUNWICH ESTATE, SUFFOLK COAST

Ipswich 30 miles. Norwich 38 miles. London 98 miles. One of the prettiest coast villages.



A delightful Residential and Agricultural property offering immense possibilities for development. Including the magnificent Residence **GREY FRIARS** with 5 reception, 24 bedrooms, eminently suitable for an hotel or scholastic purposes, with fine sea views. Vacant possession. Numerous smaller residences and cottages.

The BARNE ARMS HOTEL (a fully licensed free house). Four farms. Accommodation and development lands. VALUABLE FREEHOLD WOODLANDS. Particulars (price 2s 6d), JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Newmarket (Tel. 2229).

By direction of the personal representatives of Mrs. Dyer-Edwardes, deceased.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Stroud 3½ miles, Gloucester 6 miles, Cheltenham 10 miles. Good bus services available.

“GREENACRES,” Painswick, Glos.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Situate on the high ground just outside the lovely and favourite old world town comprises: Good hall, 2 sitting rooms, 5 principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 well-fitted bathrooms, 4 secondary bedrooms (or nurseries, etc.). Compact easily worked offices with modern conveniences. Main electricity with ample power points throughout. Main water and gas connected. Main drainage. Independent hot-water supplies. Central heating. Telephone. Attractive, secluded and easily maintained grounds.

IN ALL ABOUT 4 1/4 OF AN ACRE (more or less)

For Sale by Auction (unless privately sold) on Wednesday, October 29, 1947, at 2.30 p.m., at the Church Institute, Stroud. Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5), or the Solicitors: Messrs. LEE AND PEMBERTONS, 44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

By direction of Mrs. J. J. Selwyn and F. N. Gee, Esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Northampton and Brackley equi-distant, 11 miles.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION (except one field).

ATTRACTIVE MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

KINGTHORN MILL, GREENS NORTON

The house was re-built in 1938-39 of stone and brick with tiled roof. Hall, 7 bedrooms, complete domestic offices, 2 dressing rooms, two reception rooms, 4 bathrooms. Co. electric light. Central heating. Eight loose boxes. Two garages. Pretty garden with tennis court. Paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 12 1/2 ACRES

Which will be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the Angel Hotel, Northampton, on Tuesday, October 28, 1947, at 2.30 p.m. Particulars of the Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tel. 2615/6).

SUSSEX—HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

In a delightful position 300 ft. above sea level with south aspect a short drive from station with express train service to London.



FOR SALE, AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

standing in 11 ACRES of parklike gardens. Fine hall and 5 reception rooms, 9 principal bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, excellent servants' accommodation, extensive offices and

THREE COTTAGES.

Main electric light and water supply. Garage, stabling, convenient outbuildings.

Will be Sold with 11 ACRES or a much larger area if required



By direction of Trustees.

POPE'S COURT, WHELPORD, NR. FAIRFORD, GLOS.

On the borders of Wilts, Berks and Oxon, 1 mile Kempsford, 2 miles Fairford, 11 miles Cirencester, 9½ miles Swindon Junction.

including the dignified, well-appointed and comfortable RESIDENCE, comprising lounge and 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light (main near by). Central heating. Independent hot water. Main water being connected. Main gas. Telephone. Drainage by London Sanitary Association. Stabling for 6 horses. Garages for 3 cars. Lodge. Two modern bungalows. Inexpensive charming grounds and pasture land and sites.

in all about 11 ACRES (more or less)

To be offered for Sale as a whole or in Lots (unless privately sold) at The King's Head Hotel, Cirencester, on Monday, October 27, 1947, at 2.30 p.m. Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5). Solicitors: Messrs. SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2

THE CATTISTOCK HUNT

Dorchester 10 miles, Maiden Newton 1½ miles, Cattistock Half ½ mile.

GENTLEMAN'S CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE

THE POUND HOUSE, CATTISTOCK, DORSET

Situated in the centre of this hunting district, the stone-built Tudor House with thatched roof contains hall, dining room, drawing room, garden room, cloakroom, kitchen (Esse cooker), scullery (ideal boiler), store, etc., landing, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom.

Main electricity and water. Cesspit drainage. Double garage. Stable, etc.

Lovely garden with fruit trees. Old village pond. **3 1/4 ACRE**

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be Sold by Auction (unless previously sold privately) on the premises on Thursday, October 23, 1947, at 2 p.m. To be followed immediately by the Sale of some of the useful Furniture and Effects. Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil (Tel. 1066). Solicitors: Messrs. WARD, BOWIE & CO., 2, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2; Messrs. CAIRNS, CULLEN & COSH, 167, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.



Sole Agents : JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (MAYfair 3316/7), and 37, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 3443).

Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

By direction of Sir F. Victor Schuster, Bart.

SUSSEX

Almost adjoining Wadhurst Station (one hour by rail from London). Near the village, 6 miles from Tunbridge Wells. On high ground.

FAIR CROUCH, WADHURST



37 ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON OCTOBER 22, 1947

Auctioneers: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Gro. 3121).

UNEXPECTEDLY AVAILABLE.

WILTS

Close to a small village, 2 miles from a market town. About 2 hours by rail from London and 90 miles by road. Bus route passes.

A STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

Of medium size, easily run.

Eight bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, hall and 3 reception rooms.

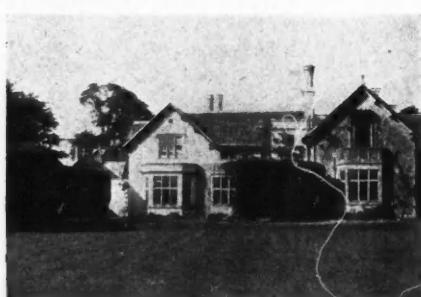
Fitted basins in best bedrooms. Electric light.

Main water.

Stabling, garage and flat.

Excellent cottage.

Lovely old-world grounds, pasture and woods, in all about



60 ACRES

TO BE LET & UNFURNISHED (MIGHT BE SOLD)

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Gro. 3121).

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

400 feet up in the Chalfonts. London 21 miles.
THE HILL HOUSE, CHALFONT ST. PETER



For Sale by Auction in the Hanover Square Estate Room on Tuesday, October 21, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. HARGROVE & CO., 8, Idesleigh House, Caxton Street, S.W.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. HETHRINGTON & SECRETT, 19, Station Parade, Gerrards Cross, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars 1-1.)

An exquisite Queen Anne House standing in lovely walled gardens.

Hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (4 with basins, h. and c.), 3 bathrooms, Modern offices with Aga. Companies' electric light, power, gas and water. Modern drainage. Partial central heating.

Gardens. Two cottages. Paddock. In all 4½ acres. VACANT POSSESSION (except one cottage).

For Sale by Auction in the Hanover Square Estate Room on Tuesday, October 21, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitor: OSCAR T. HILL, Esq., 9, Cavendish Square, W.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars 1-1.)

BERKSHIRE

Main line station 2½ miles. London 29 miles.

Secluded position 250 feet up, surrounded by National Trust Land with views to Windsor Castle. Close to village and on bus route.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

A comfortable medium-sized old-fashioned house of Georgian type, completely modernised and enjoying south and east aspects.

Three reception rooms, play room, 5 principal bed and dressing rooms (4 with basins), 2 maids' rooms, 4 bathrooms, Central heating throughout. Main electric light, power and water. Telephone with extensions.

Three garages, stabling, ample buildings.

Well-timbered matured gardens, with terrace, croquet lawn, paved rose garden, turf walks, flowering shrubs, excellent orchard, tennis lawn, kitchen garden and field.

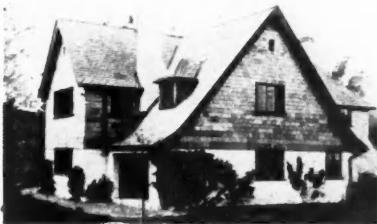
Total about 6½ ACRES

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,812)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

RADNOR — SHROPSHIRE — HEREFORD (Borders).

Ludlow 17 miles. Llandrindod Wells 21 miles. Attractive labour-saving residence in ideal situation, close to small market town.



Three reception, 5 bedrooms (fitted cupboards and 2 with basins), bathroom. All main services. Superbly fitted, oak parquet floors. Garage, garden room. Well-designed grounds, lawns, kitchen garden, crazy-paved paths.

About 1 Acre. For Sale with Vacant Possession.

Sole Agents: Messrs. MORRIS, BARKER & POOLE, Ludlow; and KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (44,002)

20. HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

EIRE

STREAM HILL, DONERAILE, CO. CORK

Delightful two-storey non-basement residence in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.

Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (hot and cold water all bedrooms), 3 new bathrooms, "Esse" cooker. Private electricity plant.

Pleasure grounds with walled fruit and vegetable gardens. Tennis court.

202 ACRES agricultural land. Excellent buildings.

SUIT STUD OR HUNTING BOX

Also bungalow Residence containing 8 rooms and 250 acres.

Freehold. For Sale by Auction on October 16, (unless previously sold).

Auctioneers: Messrs. BATTERSBY & CO., 39, Westmoreland St., Dublin, and KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wexford, London."

Regent 0293.3377
Reading 4441

4. ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1: 1. STATION ROAD, READING

By direction of Capt. A. St. J. MacCall.

CREEKSEA PLACE BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH, ESSEX THIS LOVELY OLD 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

In a secluded position just outside quaint little town of Burnham—the yachtsman's paradise.

Thirteen bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, hall and 5 or 6 reception rooms, excellent offices. Several panelled rooms. Oak newel staircase.

Stabling. Garage. Lodge.

Lovely gardens with lake and bridge and well-timbered parkland **ABOUT 30 ACRES IN ALL**

For Sale by Auction at an early date.

Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

IN THE HEART OF GLORIOUS DEVON

"THE GRANGE" LAPFORD

A SMALL BUT DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE PRINCIPALLY GEORGIAN IN CHARACTER

Delightfully placed within a mile of main line station, 17 of Exeter.

Six-seven bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 reception rooms, square hall, capital domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, COMPANY'S WATER.

Two cottages. Garage and stabling. Charming gardens, orchard and paddock.

A bright and cheerful house ready to step into.

3½ ACRES IN ALL

PRICE £7,500

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard Piccadilly, W.1.

Telegrams:
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"
"Nicholas, Reading"

By direction of John Dugdale, Esq., M.P.

BERKSHIRE

Adjacent to the quiet old market town of Abingdon.

THE ABBEY, A DELIGHTFUL EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Modernised but still retaining the old-world charm, situated in a picturesque position well above but on the banks of the Thames, perfectly secluded.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 16 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, usual offices.

MAIN SERVICES, CENTRAL HEATING. Stabling for 6. Coal house, etc. Also 2 cottages.

The standing features are the beautifully timbered gardens in keeping with the property with a long frontage to the river. Tennis and croquet lawns. Charming clipped hedges and shaped yews, flagged paths etc. Also walled kitchen garden with range of glasshouses.

IN ALL ABOUT 3½ ACRES

which will be Sold by Auction at an early date, unless sold privately meanwhile.

Particulars and conditions of sale when ready of the Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and at Reading.

OXFORD
4637/8

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,000, WITH VACANT POSSESSION THE GRANGE, OVERTHORPE, NORTHANTS

Banbury 1 mile.

SMALL STONE-BUILT VILLAGE HOUSE

Entrance hall, 2 sitting rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 attics. All main services. Barn and outbuilding.

ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Apply: The Sole Agents, as above (acting in conjunction with Messrs. FLICK & LOCKE Banbury).

IN A PRETTY BERKSHIRE DOWNS VILLAGE

Didcot Station, main line G.W.R., 4 miles.

DELIGHTFUL LITTLE MODERNISED TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE

In perfect order. Two sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, modern bathroom. Main electric light and power. Ample water supply. Telephone. Pretty and productive small garden, about

HALF AN ACRE. FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: The Agents, as above.

OXON—BUCKS BORDERS

Oxford 8 miles, Aylesbury 12 miles.

CHARMING SMALL RESTORED TUDOR FARMHOUSE

Entrance hall, very large lounge with open fireplace and exposed beams, dining room, 4 bedrooms, 2 modern bathrooms. Main water supply; electric light; telephone; central heating. Garage and outbuildings. Charming old-world garden.

ABOUT ONE ACRE. FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: The Agents, as above.

BERKSHIRE

Oxford 5 miles.

LOVELY MODERNISED EARLY GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

Hall, 2 sitting rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electric light; main water supply; telephone. Garages and stabling. Cottage. Gardens, orchard and paddock,

ABOUT 14 ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: The Agents, as above.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1



Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selaniet, Piccy, London"

HERTFORDSHIRE

20 miles from London, between Ware and Bishop's Stortford.
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE
"BONNINGTONS," STANSTEAD ABBOTS



For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 5 lots at Long's Restaurant, Bishop's Stortford, on October 30, 1947, at 3.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. POTHECARY & BARRATT, 73, King William Street, E.C.4.
Joint Auctioneers: G. E. SWORDE & SONS, Bishop's Stortford; HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

By order of Trustees of the late George Blay, Esq.

ONLY 12 MILES FROM LONDON

A mid-countryside surroundings.

"THE MANOR HOUSE," DITTON HILL, SURREY



Timbered gardens and grounds with lakes, kitchen garden and undulating woodland, in all over 15½ ACRES. Vacant Possession except the flats.
For Sale by Auction October 22 next (unless sold privately).

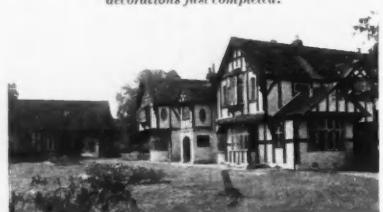
Joint Auctioneers: NIGHTINGALE, PAGE & BENNETT, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel.: WIM 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel.: 243)

SUNNINGHILL, BERKS.

WINDSOR

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE
On omnibus route. Easy reach of station. Renovations and decorations just completed.



Eight principal bed and dressing rooms, with bath and en-basins, and fitted wardrobes. Self-contained staff wing. Five bathrooms. Three reception rooms and lounge hall. Excellent modern domestic offices. Central heating. Main services. Garage for 5. Fine old barn, with gallery. Gardener's cottage with bath. Greenhouses. 7 ACRES. FREEHOLD £11,500
Apply: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, as above.

MRS. N. C. TUFNELL, F.V.A.

ASCOT 818
and 819.

ON ASCOT RACE COURSE WELL-BUILT MODERNISED HOUSE

In perfect order. Eight bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, hall with parquet floor. Central heating. Main services. Garage.

1 ACRE. FREEHOLD £8,750

Apply: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, as above.

CHOBHAM, SURREY SUPERBLY WELL FITTED ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Completely labour saving. Ready for immediate occupation. Close to omnibus route.



Five bedrooms, 2 modern bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, compact offices, maid's sitting room. Main services. Partial central heating. Garage for 2 cars.

1 ACRE. FREEHOLD £9,000

Apply: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, as above.

KING AND CHASEMORE HORSHAM, SUSSEX

CHARTERED
SURVEYORS

SUSSEX, LINDFIELD

Situate in the village and just over a mile from Haywards Heath Station with frequent trains to London in 40 minutes. About 14 miles from Brighton.

The Freehold Residence COMPTON HOUSE

A very attractive modern brick and tiled House

Containing 10 bedrooms, dressing room, 4 bathrooms, entrance hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, staff room, etc.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. FITTED LAVATORY BASINS IN ALL BEDROOMS. GARAGE FOR 5. PLEASURE AND KITCHEN GARDENS, extending in all to about ONE ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

Which Messrs. KING & CHASEMORE have received instructions to Sell by Auction (unless previously sold by private treaty) at the Hayworth Hotel, Haywards Heath, on Tuesday, October 21, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of the Solicitors: Messrs. BAILEYS, SHAW & GILLET, 5, Berners Street, London, W.1, and of the Auctioneers: Messrs. KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham (Phone: Horsham 111).

EVANS & EVANS BANK HOUSE, STAFFORD

Tel: 1165—
1166

TEDDESLEY SETTLED ESTATES, STAFFORDSHIRE

A Sale by Auction of a portion of the above Estates will be held at the Bank House Sale Rooms, Stafford, October 29 and 30 next.

COMPRISED DESIRABLE FARMS, SMALLHOLDINGS, ACCOMMODATION LANDS, HOUSE AND COTTAGE PROPERTY

IN ALL ABOUT 2,500 ACRES

in the parishes of Teddesley, Huntington, Hatherton, Penkridge, Acton and Bednall.

Auctioneers: Messrs. EVANS & EVANS, Stafford, in conjunction with Messrs. W. S. BAGSHAW & SONS, UTTOXETER.

Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. HAND, MORGAN & CO. Stafford. Particulars may be obtained on application to the above-mentioned Auctioneers or Solicitors.

WEST SUSSEX

Enjoying magnificent prospect across the Arun Valley to the South Downs, in a favoured part of the county.

"HOLME MANOR," PULBOROUGH

Extremely attractive Freehold Residential Estate



With expensively equipped House: Hall and corridor, 3 reception, elegant ballroom or lounge, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, etc. Garage, stable, Outbuildings. Three good cottages. Gently sloping well-shrubbed and timbered gardens with beautiful lakes, kitchen garden, paddock and meadowland

In all about 36 ACRES

For Sale privately or by Auction October 23 next.

Solicitors: Messrs. ELVY ROBB & CO., Bank Buildings, 16A, St. James's Street, S.W.1. Land Agents: Messrs. NEWLAND TOMKINS & TAYLOR, Pulborough. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. GOLBIE, GREEN & COXALL, 12, Grosvenor Street, W.1, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SUITABLE FOR GUEST HOUSE OR SMALL SCHOOL.

BERKS—BUCKS BORDERS

Adjoining famous beauty spot on high ground with magnificent views of Thames Valley and hills.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

with 13 bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 reception, 3-roomed look-out. Central heating. Main c.l. and water. Garage 3-4, stable and flat.

7 ACRES

£12,500 FREEHOLD

Field of 4 ACRES, and detached cottage and boathouse also available, if required. Productive grounds can be exploited.



Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (B.12,700)

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

ON THE LOVELY SURREY HILLS

Delightfully situate, high up, commanding magnificent views and within easy daily reach of London.
AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE in first-class decorative condition, well planned and quite up to date.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths.
All main services. Central heating.

TWO BRICK-BUILT GARAGES WITH SPLENDID FLAT OVER

Extensive grounds with orchard, kitchen garden, 2 grass tennis courts, hard court (needs resurfacing), the whole extending to

ABOUT 5 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,950

Quick sale desired as owner going abroad.

Inspected and highly recommended by the Owner's Agents: MESSRS. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,929)

NORTHANTS

Delightfully situate in the centre of the Pytchley country.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE DATED 1739 ADJOINING AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE

Three reception rooms, 11-12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main Electricity and Drainage. Stabling.

Five cottages (two with possession).

CHARMING LAKE OF ABOUT 2 ACRES

Well timbered matured gardens, kitchen garden, grassland, etc., in all

ABOUT 36 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,937)

12 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN

Occupying a picked position on high ground, within convenient reach of station and a first-class shopping centre.

AN OUTSTANDING MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

the subject of illustrated articles in architects' and surveyors' journals.



Designed for complete comfort and labour saving, and to obtain the full benefit of the sun.

Fully panelled dining and drawing rooms, 4 bedrooms, splendidly fitted bathroom.

All main services. Large Garage.

The pleasure gardens have been the hobby of the present owner and have great charm. There are lawns, hard tennis court, brick terrace, rockery, flower borders, and a number of young fruit trees.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Most of the furniture including some genuine antiques would be sold if required.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,942)

WEST SOMERSET

In the heart of Exmoor, occupying a unique situation facing south and commanding extensive views

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

CAPITAL MODERN RESIDENCE

with 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, attic rooms.

Two cottages, stabling, farm buildings.

Parklike grounds, ornamental gardens, bathing pool, pasture, etc.

ABOUT 120 ACRES

One mile of first-class fishing.

Moderate price Freehold.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,842)

WITHIN 35 MINUTES OF WATERLOO

Splendidly situate, near to the station, within easy daily access to London yet enjoying all the benefits of beautiful country.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

in excellent order and ready for immediate occupation

Dining room, drawing room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

All main services. Large garage.

Charming well-timbered gardens, orchard, etc.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,899)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

THE APPOINTMENTS THROUGHOUT AND PANELLING, DOORS, FLOORS, ETC., ALL IN PERFECT TASTE,

FORMING A HOME OF CHARM AND PERFECTION.

All main services. Central heating and domestic hot water (oil burners). Fine garage 4) and flat over and first-rate Cottage arranged around courtyard.

THE GARDENS OF DELIGHTFUL CHARM

with broad and stone-paved terraces and paths. Rose and water gardens. Productive kitchen garden and woodland walks with fine timber sloping gently down to the parklands and lake on southern boundary.

IN ALL ABOUT 84 ACRES. ALL IN HAND

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR AUCTION LATER

Full details, plan and permit to view of Owner's Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

SOUTH HERTS—MIDDLESEX BORDERS

Ten miles north of Town on high ground with fine southern views. Unique position without parallel within a similar distance of London.

A SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY OF SPECIAL APPEAL TO A CITY MAN THE DARLANDS, TOTTERIDGE LANE, TOTTERIDGE

About 1½ miles station. On bus route. Easy 30 minutes drive from Town.

A SUPERBLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

designed by an eminent architect and erected about 27 years ago regardless of expense, in mellowed red brick with tiled roof. Labour-saving in every detail with accommodation on two floors only.

EIGHT BED and DRESSING ROOMS,
4 BATHROOMS,
4 RECEPTION AND COVERED LOGGIA.
COMPLETE and UP-TO-DATE OFFICES.

TOTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.
(Regent 4685)

PERIOD HOUSE, NEAR FARNHAM, SURREY

TWO CONVERTED ELIZABETHAN COTTAGES



Orehard, garden, and meadow, in all ABOUT 4½ ACRES

Further particulars of MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair (Regent 4685).

MAKING A CHARMING HOUSE CONTAINING HALL, CLOAKROOM, 3 RECEPTION AND MAID'S SITTING ROOM, 5 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS

A REPRODUCTION OLD-WORLD COTTAGE BY A WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT

CONTAINING 2 RECEPTION ROOMS (ONE 36 ft. x 13 ft.), 4 BEDROOMS, BASINS IN BEDROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

POLISHED OAK FLOORS THROUGHOUT.

ESHER

In beautiful Esher Park.

Further particulars of MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair (Regent 4685).

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

IN THE LOVELY CONSTABLE COUNTRY

Outskirts old-world village. 5 miles market town. Near bus.



Well-built half-timbered Family Residence

enjoying extensive views over rural country. Eight bed, 1 dressing room, 2 bath, nursery and games room, magnificient galleried hall, 2 rec rooms. Main e.l. Electrically pumped water. Central heating. Aga cooker.

Gardens, Stabling. Gardener's cottage (second cottage might be had). Finely timbered grounds. Tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock (det).

11 ACRES

PRICE DRASTICALLY REDUCED TO £7,000

Inspected by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (A.5124)

BERKSHIRE

On the outskirts of the old market town of Bracknell. ½ mile station with frequent electric service to London.

CONVENIENTLY PLANNED RED BRICK RESIDENCE

Six principal bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 3 bathrooms, one with shower, separate shower bathroom, hall, 3 reception rooms, good offices with maids' room. All main services. Central heating. Garages for 4 to 6 cars. Useful buildings. Two cottages.

WELL-KEPT PLEASURE GROUNDS

Allotments and football ground, in all **ABOUT 15 ACRES**

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Vacant Possession of house, grounds, cottages, etc.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD at reasonable price.

All particulars of the Joint Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street London, W.1, or of HUNTON & SON, Bracknell, Berks.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

650 FEET UP ON THE SURREY HILLS

Only 35 minutes from the City and West End.



2½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481).

ESSEX. BETWEEN DUNMOW AND THAXTED

Five minutes' walk bus service.

XVIIth-CENTURY FARMHOUSE

built of old materials with fine oak timbers. Two reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating.

Aga cooker. Electric light. Main water. Garage.

Gardens and paddock.



1½ ACRES

A home of unique old-world charm with extensive views over unspoilt country.

PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481).

By direction of the Executors of the late Mrs. O. M. Charvet.

CAMBRIDGE

Exceptionally well situated with extensive views over the Grancaster Meadows.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

No. 92, GRANCMASTER MEADOWS

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Entrance porch, hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, ample domestic offices and outbuildings. All main services connected.

Most attractive small garden running down to the River Granta.

In all about 2r. 12p.

For Sale by Auction at Cambridge, on Wednesday, October 22, 1947, at 5 p.m.
(unless previously sold by private treaty).

For further particulars and orders to view apply:—

MESSRS. BIDWELL & SONS

Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents. Head Office: 2, King's Parade, Cambridge, and at Ely, Ipswich, and 49, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

S. W. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

SANDERS'

FORE STREET, SIDMOUTH. Tels: Sidmouth 41 & 109

T. S. SANDERS,
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QUITE UNIQUE.

Taunton 10 miles.



A DELIGHTFUL THATCHED COTTAGE
Recently modernised. Recently redecorated throughout. Large rooms. Main electricity and water. Many interesting period features. Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, offices. Garage and ½ acre of lovely garden. Immediate vacant possession.

FREEHOLD £6,000

PROPERTIES FOR SALE IN EAST DEVON include :

SIDMOUTH. Modern Tudor-style Residence (7 bedrooms) close to sea. Georgian House (7 bedrooms) and 8 acres of attractive grounds close to old-world village. Unique modern Residence (5 bedrooms); marine views; 1½ acres lovely grounds.

OTTERY. Attractive Country House (5 bedrooms) with 2½ acres gardens.

Nr. EXETER. Delightful Regency Residence (12 bedrooms) and 5 acres.

THAKE & PAGINTON

Newbury
582 (2 lines)

"DONNINGTON HURST," NEWBURY

Ideal retreat with seclusion and quietness. Magnificent views. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, complete offices, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage, stabling and farmery. Two excellent cottages. Terraced grounds, woodland and pasture

16 ACRES

Modern conveniences including central heating.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Auction Sale October 23, 1947 (unless previously sold privately)
By Messrs. THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury, Berks, in conjunction with Messrs. WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1, and Messrs. HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1. (775)

NORTH BERKS.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FARMHOUSE

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 attics, 2 bathrooms.

Stabling, Garage, COTTAGE, Orchard, Paddock.

CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC LIGHT.

3½ ACRES. £6,500

THAKE & PAGINTON, Agents, Newbury. (1706)

NEWBURY

EXCELLENT MODERN HOUSE

on outskirts of town.

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, offices, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, boxroom, garage. ALL MAIN SERVICES.

1 ACRE. Owner having purchased another residence will consider reasonable offer.

THAKE & PAGINTON, Agents, Newbury. (8654)

5, MOUNT ST.
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

SURREY. UNIQUE POSITION 750 FEET UP SURROUNDED BY NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTY

Unspoilt panoramic views of the South Downs. Station 2½ miles (Waterloo 1 hour). Frequent Bus Service passes drive.

A WELL-BUILT FAMILY HOUSE
Well equipped and in excellent order.
Seven bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Domestic flat of 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Three attractive reception rooms.
MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.
CENTRAL HEATING. AGA COOKER.
GARAGES. TWO COTTAGES.
Inexpensive gardens and woodland.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION. HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD EXCLUDING ONE OR BOTH COTTAGES IF DESIRED**

Joint Agents: Messrs. CUBITT & WEST, Hindhead, Surrey (Hindhead 63), and Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5 Mount Street, W.1. (Grosvenor 3131)

MARLOW, BUCKS

One of the prettiest reaches of the Thames.

ELIZABETHAN STYLE HOUSE

Well fitted. Re-decorated throughout. Twelve bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 good reception rooms.

All main services. Central heating.

Delightful old walled garden.

Freehold for Sale with or without the valuable and unique furniture and complete furnishings. Would make an ideal Guest House.

Joint Agents: Messrs. LAWRENCE, SON & LAIRD, Marlow, Bucks (Tel.: 45), and Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1. (Tel.: Gro. 3131)

KENT, LONDON TWENTY MILES

Nearly 700 feet up, superb views to the south.

A LOVELY OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, large lounge, dining room, compact domestic offices.

Main electric light. Central heating. Domestic hot water.

In perfect order. Ready for immediate occupation.

Garages. Stabling. Four-roomed cottage with bathroom.

Delightful old-world gardens, orchard, paddocks, etc.

OVER 8 ACRES

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession.

Joint Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1 (Tel.: Gro. 3131).

COVE, HANTS

Station 1 mile. 50 minute train service.

A PICTURESQUE FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

Modernised. In perfect order.

Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

Charming old barn as garages.

Old-world gardens.

About 1½ ACRES (further land available).

Personally inspected.

FREEHOLD £5,800 POSSESSION

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1 (Tel.: Gro. 3131).

THE ESTATE HOUSE,
MAIDENHEAD

CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A.

Maidenhead
2033/4

Three bedrooms, bathroom, lounge-dining room 28 ft. long, kitchen. Garage. Sun balcony. Outside garden room. Co.'s main services.

ONE-THIRD OF AN ACRE

Under half a mile station.

For Sale privately or by Public Auction October 16, 1947.

Full details from Auctioneer: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., as above.

A DELIGHTFUL MARINE RESIDENCE
ON THE SOUTH COAST*Magnificent position. An architect's home.**A gateway to beach.*

Four bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Brick garage with 2 rooms over. Central heating. Really charming garden.

Beautifully appointed.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Full details from Auctioneer: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., as above.

ON THE CREST OF A HILL

With glorious views.

Luxury Home with 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall. Complete central heating. Oak floors and fittings. Garage.

10 ACRES with woodland, paddock, tennis court (one-man upkeep).

Adjoining Common.

Illustrated particulars from Sole Agent: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., as above.

LOFTS & WARNER
41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3056

WILTSHIRE

Close to the Marlborough Downs.

OLD MANOR

Set amidst a really beautiful garden in most delightful country.

THREE RECEPTION, 2 BATHROOMS, 7 BEDROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. GOOD WATER SUPPLY.



GROUNDS EXTEND TO ABOUT 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

PRICE £7,750

Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1.
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LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3*Special announcement. Just in our hands.*

ONE OF THE FINEST FULLY ATTESTED DAIRY FARMS, 200 ACRES

TOGETHER WITH RETAIL MILK BUSINESS OF OVER 300 GALLS. DAILY.

60 per cent. of which is sold at T.T. at 11d. per quart, remainder at full price with no discount whatsoever. A sound and absolutely genuine concern increasing and with great possibilities. One of the best in the country and equipped with all machinery.

CHARMING PERIOD RESIDENCE

with every modern convenience. Fully Attested and exceptionally fine farm buildings. T.T. milk has been produced for nearly 20 years. Four modern cottages. Situate in the near West Central Midlands.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AS GOING CONCERN

Fullest details will be supplied to principals only, and appointments to view by application to Owner's Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

VERY FINE ESTATE NEAR NORWICH

GENTLEMAN'S FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE
710 ACRES

CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Most attractively situated. Four rec., 8 bed, 2 baths. Well-equipped domestic offices.

Triplex grate, Ideal boiler, etc. Main electricity throughout.

Lovely gardens. Tennis court. Sunken Dutch garden, etc.

Secondary residence. Two sets of excellent modern farm buildings. Garage 4 cars.

Nine cottages. Very good shooting.

VACANT POSSESSION FREEHOLD

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23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSSENIOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF THE OWNER
MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

BEAUTIFUL PART OF EAST DEVON

Sidmouth Junction 3 miles, 3½ hours from London.

LOVELY OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE



17 beds (all with basins), 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, recreation room, domestic quarters with Aga ranges.

Main electric light. Excellent water supply. Central heating. Good drainage. Ample garage and stabling. THREE COTTAGES WITH VACANT POSSESSION. Squash court and tennis courts. Grandly timbered parklands.

Two miles of trout fishing.

30 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £30,000
to include the valuable contents and equipment.

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IN SPORTING PART OF HAMPSHIRE

CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

Basingstoke, Winchester, Alton within easy reach. 600 ft. up in lovely country, glorious views.



34 ACRES. £12,500 OR NEAR OFFER

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

UNEQUALLED POSITION, DORKING 1½ MILES

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS TO THE SOUTH-EAST

Six principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, separate servants' wing, 3 fine reception rooms.

Main water, electric light, and drainage. Co's gas. Telephone. Garage. Excellent flat. Lodge with mains connected. Charming gardens, woodland, paddock.

FOR SALE WITH
14 ACRESLOW PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799

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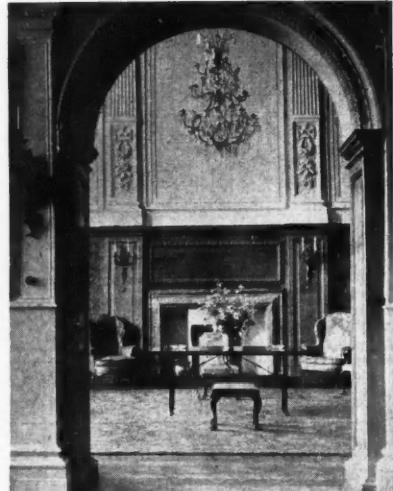
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SOUTH HILL PARK, BRACKNELL



A SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT CONTAINING 1 RECEPTION ROOM, 2 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM AND KITCHEN WILL SHORTLY BECOME AVAILABLE.

THESE ATTRACTIVE FLATS WITH MODERN AMENITIES ARE SITUATED IN SPACIOUS GROUNDS AND PARK.

Telegrams:
"Sales Edinburgh" C. W. INGRAM F.S.I.Tel.: 32251
(2 lines)SCOTTISH ESTATES
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATYSUTHERLAND
OVER 2,000 ACRES
WITH ATTRACTIVE HOUSE
Stalking and good fishing.
EARLY ENTRY.ORKNEY
ABOUT 10,000 ACRES
SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE AND
HOME FARM
Shooting and sea trout fishing
IMMEDIATE ENTRY.SELKIRKSHIRE
OVER 200 ACRES
WITH HOUSE AND DAIRY FARM
Suitable Steading. Electric light.
Cottage. Garage. Gardens.FOR PARTICULARS OF ABOVE AND ESTATES AND OTHER SPORTING
PROPERTIES

Apply to C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I., 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

SOUTHERN PERTHSHIRE
HOUSE AND 2 FARMS
IN ALL ABOUT 800 ACRES
Rough shooting and loch fishing.
ENTRY BY ARRANGEMENT.SUTHERLAND
ABOUT 3,000 ACRES
WITH HOUSE, HOME FARM
and grouse shooting.
IMMEDIATE ENTRY.DUMFRIESSHIRE
45 ACRES
ATTRACTIVE HOUSE
with electric light and central heating.
Garages and stabling. 2 cottages.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

LINCS

15 miles Skegness. Beautifully placed on rise of Wolds under wooded hill.

THIS CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

in very good order.

Three reception, 3 bathrooms, 7-12 bedrooms (part suitable to cut off as staff cottage).

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. EXCELLENT WATER.

Garages, stabling, barn, etc.
Attractive gardens, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock and parklike pasture.36 ACRES £7,000 FREEHOLD
or would sell House and Grounds only.
TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1.
(23,171)

NORTH BUCKS (convenient London and Midlands). In nice village. EXCELLENT STONE-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE, 3 reception, 2 bath, 8-9 bed. Main c.l., gas and drainage. Telephone. Central heating. GARAGES, STABLING, 2 COTTAGES. Charming and productive flower, fruit and kitchen gardens and paddock. 4½ ACRES. £9,000 FREEHOLD.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (23,339)



Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Woodo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE LONDON W.1

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

16 miles West from Hyde Park Corner
2 miles Southern Station.

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE IN PARK WITH LAKE



In splendid order. 14 bed, 6 bath, hall, 5 reception, billiards room. Radiators; main services. Garage for 7, 2 flats over. Six cottages. Cowhouses for 25.

For Sale with Vacant Possession with 31 or 60 acres.
JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (10,940)

Just in the market.

SURREY
CHARMING QUEEN ANNE HOUSE



Lounge hall, 2 reception, 7 bedrooms (with basins), 2 bathrooms. Aga. Central heating. Polished oak floors. Garages. Modern Cottage. All Main Services.

6 ACRES. FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION
JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (22,536)

CRAWFORDTON ESTATE, DUMFRIESSHIRE

In the fertile valley of the River Cairn, close to Moniaive,
15 miles from Dumfries.

RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY

13 CAPITAL DAIRY, ARABLE and GRAZING FARMS
from
25 TO 1,200 ACRES

Mansion House with beautiful parklands of 63 acres (let to Preparatory School). Four smaller residences. A number of cottages. Market garden. Feu duties in Moniaive. Valuable lots of standing timber, hard and soft wood.

ALTOGETHER ABOUT 6,771 ACRES

Grouse and low ground shooting. River and loch fishing.
For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 52 Lots (unless sold previously at the Kings Arms Hotel, Dumfries, on October 28, 1947).

Illustrated particulars from the Selling Agent and Auctioneers: E. HOLMES & CO., Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright, and 3, Whitesands, Dumfries; and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ISLAND ESTATE OF

ARDENTRIVE, KERRERA, BY OBAN 300 ACRES

Comfortable Residence with 3 reception, 7 bed, 2 bathrooms. Aga. Electric light and telephone. Fertile grazing and arable land. Good stabling with adequate accommodation. Cottage adjoining. Wild fowling and rough shooting, woodcock and snipe.

Excellent yachting, with first-class anchorage.
VACANT POSSESSION. OPEN TO OFFER
JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

Re the Hon. Peter Aitken, deceased.

SHEPHERDS CLOSE, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY

Adjoining National Trust Property.
A COMPACT SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY
CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

7 bed, 2 reception, 2 bath, servant's hall, modern kitchen with Esse; central heating; all main services. Garage. Gardens and Grounds; Hard Tennis Court.

ABOUT 5 ACRES

For Sale by Auction, unless sold privately, at Leatherhead, on November 7, 1947.

T. BANNISTER & CO., Market Place, Haywards Heath; JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL, HOTEL, COUNTRY CLUB, COUNTY INSTITUTE, ETC.

Glynn House, BODMIN, CORNWALL



FINE STONE BUILT GEORGIAN MANSION

In timbered Park intersected by river. Main electric light and power, part central heating. Spacious lofty rooms, in good repair. 2 Halls, 6 reception, 24 bed, 7 bath, outbuildings. Small Home Farm. Two Cottages. Walled Garden with Cottages. 94 ACRES.
£15,000 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.

Local Agents: BUTTON, MENHENIT & MUTTON, Wadebridge, Cornwall (Wadebridge 33); JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

Millhurst, INGATESTONE, ESSEX

50 minutes from the City.



ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, drawing and dining rooms, 5 principal bed, dressing room, 5 other rooms, 2 bath. All mains. Garages. Stabling. Ancient Windmill. Paddock. Hard Tennis Court. 8 ACRES. MODERN SERVICE BUNGALOW.

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) at Chelmsford, on October 24, 1947.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Auctioneers: FRED TAYLOR & CO., Chelmsford (Tel. 3641—2 lines); JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

Grosvenor 2838
(2 lines)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT ST., LONDON. W.1

Telegrams:
Turloran, Audley, London.

BERKSHIRE

Frequent trains, under 1 hour London.

THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

With many fine features and modern improvements.

Lobby, hall, 3 good reception rooms, cloak room, domestic offices, servants' sitting room, 5 main bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Three secondary or servants' rooms and bathroom in wing.

Central heating. Main water and electricity.

Garage. Pony stabling.



TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.

THE GARDENS

Easily run, surround the house.

Flagged terrace, loggia, lily pool, rose garden, fruit and kitchen garden, lawns, 2 glass houses, potting shed, etc.

Pony stable, paddock, about

4 ACRES

FREEHOLD £12,750

Auctioneers and
Land Agents

BORDERS OF HAMPSHIRE AND SURREY

Only 33 miles from London. One of the last residences to be built prior to the war.

OF INTRIGUING LONG LOW STYLE with old-world influence and situated in a secluded country position. Six bedrooms (5 have basins), 3 bathrooms, 2 large reception rooms, fine domestic offices with staff sitting room. Garage for 2 cars. About 7 ACRES.

NORTH WALES

AN OLD STONE BUILT HOUSE

A gem of antiquity within beautiful old-world grounds. In a perfect rural setting with distant views of Snowdonia. Full of old beams and with leaded windows. Four bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices with Aga. Large barn with double garage. Lovely gardens. All renovated and modernised regardless of expense. Illustrated description on request.

WATTS & SON

WOKINGHAM,
BERKS. Tel. 777

AMIDST THE FAVOURITE EAST BERKSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE

On the outskirts of the old market town of Wokingham. A MODERN HOUSE OF QUIET UNOBTRUSIVE CHARACTER

set in restful grounds of great charm. Compactly designed for ease of upkeep and offering warm comfortable accommodation. Four bedrooms, dressing room, 2 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. Garage and outbuildings including kennels and enclosed run.

£7,500 FREEHOLD



TO LET FURNISHED

for five months from November.

An outstanding residence, built by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

15 QUINEAS PER WEEK

IN A CHARMING NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VILLAGE

AN INTERESTING OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE

with grounds sloping down to a river. Four principal bedrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms, 3 reception rooms. Pleasure grounds, tennis court, orchard, kitchen grounds. Long river frontage with landing facilities. Four-room cottage. Stabling.

£7,500 FREEHOLD

BOURNEMOUTH
WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
T. BRIAN COX, F.R.I.C.S., A.A.I.
BRIGHTON
J. W. SYKES, A. KILVINGTON.



VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE, BUILDINGS AND ABOUT 3 ACRES ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE
To be Sold by Auction at the Woodmeads Hall, Lyme Regis, on Wednesday, October 15, 1947, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. WRAGGE & CO., 4, Bennetts Hill, Birmingham. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and Messrs. VAN H. ALLEN & CO., Broad Street, Lyme Regis.



CHARMOUTH, DORSET

Practically adjoining the sea front. Commanding magnificent sea and coastal views.

THE VERY VALUABLE AND CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, "HAMMONDS MEAD"

Twelve bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, beautiful drawing room, dining room, billiards room, loggia, good domestic offices.

All the principal bedrooms have fitted basins (h. and c.).

Co.'s electricity and power. Main water. Central heating.

Garage for 3 cars. Useful outbuildings. Very delightful grounds with lawns, flowering shrubs and trees, woodland, kitchen and fruit gardens, pasture land. The whole extending to an area of about

5 ACRES

WIMBORNE, DORSET
Seven miles from Sandbanks and Poole Harbour, 9 miles from Bournemouth.
THE DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
"MOORINGS"
having full south aspect and commanding extensive views across the Valley of the River Stour.



Eight bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 fitted bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent up-to-date offices. Main water and electricity.

Garage for 2 cars. Gardener's cottage.

Beautiful matured grounds including well-kept tennis and croquet lawns, productive kitchen garden with full bearing fruit trees, rose garden, shrubs and trees, and 2-acre paddock. The whole extending to an area of about 4 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE
To be Sold by Auction at St. Peter's Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on Thursday, October 23, 1947, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. STONE, KING & WARDLE, 13, Queen Square, Bath.
Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

CENTRAL WEST SUSSEX
Occupying a delightful position in a woodland setting, yet easily accessible to omnibus routes and 5 miles from Pulborough main line station. Worthing 10 miles, Arundel 9 miles, London 50 miles.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE
Constructed of brick and stone with tiled roof, and leaded light windows. In excellent order throughout.



Four bedrooms (3 fitted basins), bathroom, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom and excellent domestic offices. Main electricity and water. Modern septic tank drainage.

Built-in garage. Coal stores. Outside w.c.

Well laid out grounds include lawn, flower beds, kitchen garden, natural woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

SWANAGE, DORSET
Commanding delightful uninterrupted Downland views. Within short walking distance of the sea front.
THE ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
"ELDORET," VICTORIA AVENUE, SWANAGE



Five bedrooms (4 fitted basins h. and c.), bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen and offices.

All main services. Part central heating. Double garage. Stable or store.

Greenhouse. Excellent garden of over ½ ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE.

To be Sold by Auction at St. Peter's Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on October 30, 1947, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. ADAMS & LAND, 14, Church Street, Saffron Walden, Essex.
Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and at Southampton, Brighton, Worthing.

CLOSE TO THE HISTORIC TOWN OF WAREHAM, DORSET

Occupying a splendid secluded position in unspoilt country.
EXCELLENT BOATING AND FISHING FACILITIES AT WAREHAM.
Corfe Castle 4 miles, Swanage 10 miles, Bournemouth 15 miles.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Five principal bedrooms, 3 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, maid's sitting room, panelled entrance hall, cloakroom, kitchen and complete domestic offices. Four-roomed cottage and garage. Greenhouse and other useful outbuildings. Delightful well-wooded grounds, including lawns, rose garden, herbaceous borders, small wood, also orchard, walled-in kitchen garden and paddock, in all about 13 ACRES

The paddock of about 6 acres and one additional acre are let on a yearly tenancy. VACANT POSSESSION of the remainder on completion of the purchase. Company's electric light. Good water supply. Septic tank drainage. Partial central heating.

PRICE FOR QUICK SALE ONLY £9,750 FREEHOLD
For particulars and appointments to view apply Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.



FOOT OF THE SOUTH DOWNS

Occupying a superb position on a western slope of the South Downs, enjoying extensive views and almost adjoining a golf course.

Main line station 2½ miles, sea 3 miles.

Five-six bedrooms (3 h. and c.), half-tiled bathroom, delightful oak panelled dining room, panelled lounge. Lounge hall. Compact domestic offices. Main services. Oak galleryed staircase. Built-in furnishings.

Two garages.

Attractive grounds with terraced lawns, flower beds and borders extending to about 1 ACRE



PRICE £9,000 FREEHOLD, OR £12,500 WITH 5½ ACRES

FOX & SONS, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel.: 6120.

TALBOT WOODS, BOURNEMOUTH

In one of the finest residential districts of Bournemouth. Close to the West Hants Lawn Tennis Club ground and the centre of the town.
THE EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
"AMADOR," 48, ALYTH ROAD

Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (5 with basins h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, good domestic offices. Part central heating. All main services. Garage for 2 cars. Heated greenhouse. Tastefully planned garden laid out with lawns, rock gardens, flower beds and borders, rose pergolas and rose arbour; fruit trees.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE.

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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2647

OCTOBER 10, 1947



Pearl Freeman

MISS JOAN MOTION

Miss Joan Motion is the daughter of the late Major T. A. Motion and Lady Elizabeth Motion and a niece of the Earl of Verulam

COUNTRY LIFE

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THE PATTERN OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THE clash between central and local administration is always with us, and for more than half a century it has been obvious that the town halls and county halls were losing their battle with Whitehall largely because there were too many of them, and too many of them were small both in size and outlook, and poor in funds and executive personnel. Recent social legislation has thrown more and more burdens upon them and given them, almost daily, fresh services to administer. Parliament's planning both of Treasury assistance to them and of allotment to them of public responsibilities has been notoriously of the hand-to-mouth variety. Among themselves they have struggled for more territory, higher rating values, a greater share of Treasury aid and more local services to control. The task of sorting out these conflicts for Parliament to consider and resolve was given two years ago to the Local Government Boundary Commission. Its chairman, Sir Malcolm Trusram Eve, has just announced that the time for its recommendations must come at the end of this year, when every county and borough council will have been visited. It will then be the moment for a decision by the Government of the day, after all local government views have been collated and presented impartially by the Commission. Until then the Commission can make no more piecemeal recommendations with regard to particular local demands for status or extension.

It has been suggested that the Commission has nothing to do with policy so far as the pattern of local government is concerned; that its only job is "to make do and mend"; that its members have been appointed by Parliament as "tailors to local government." As honest tailors, Sir Malcolm asks, would you expect us to "patch 'em up" if it were the wrong policy? There are disadvantages in all the proposals for reform or for alterations which have been made so far, and there will undoubtedly be disadvantages in any pattern the Commission proposes. "We are looking," says its chairman, "not for a perfect scheme but for one that will make local government more alive at all levels." It is clear that Sir Malcolm sees in the present administrative confusion of authorities and tasks a dangerous threat to the very survival of local government itself. The great problem of the moment is to decide for or against "overspills," to determine how far great urban communities shall extend their borders at the expense of rural areas. We need not point out the moral so far as damage to that first priority, agriculture, is concerned. Sir Malcolm indicates another danger. Such alternatives as the New

Towns—in some cases the only alternative to expansion—mean, for some time at least, central, and not local, administration for housing and other social services, and he obviously fears that if such solutions are sought and found outside the local government machine the whole business of "overspill" may in future cease to be a local responsibility. The implications are not far to seek. That way lies totalitarian bureaucracy.

If the present system of local representation is to survive, its pattern and limits must be much more clearly defined than they are to-day, when the question of who is to do what in the realm of social administration admits of so many contradictory and confusing answers and when the position becomes more and more confused by the nationalisation of an increasing number of social services. Apart from the

OCTOBER DAYS

OCTOBER days, when the sunlight mellowes
The Autumn tints to a richer shade
Of reds, and russets, and tawny yellows,
All woven into a gay brocade,
With tinsel threads for the chestnuts' lustre
Of burnished bronze, and the maples' gold,
And copper strands where the beeches muster,
Like Flemish tapestries, rare and old.

October days, when the woods awaken
To Autumn's loveliest sights and sounds,
When famous coverts, so long forsaken,
Are roused afresh to the stir of hounds;
Momentous days of anticipation,
Of promise, too, for what lies before;
The Season's prospects, the expectation
Of all the Winter must hold in store.

EDRIC ROBERTS.

"tiers" of local government and the allocation of duties and services between them there is also to be settled the proper relation between the technical functioning of local services and the representative character of the authorities themselves. Even this is not the end, for some conclusion must be arrived at as to what are likely to be the most effective and efficient local government units to carry out the duties allocated with the representative control inherent in their constitution. Very little, if any, attempt has been made to do this in the past.

MARKETING CHANGES

BY now the Minister of Agriculture should have received the report of the committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Lucas, which has been enquiring into the working of the farmers' marketing schemes and which is charged with the duty of recommending future policy. We must expect that public control will feature largely in the committee's recommendations, as several of the members are drawn from the Labour Party, but if they are wise they will recognise the supreme importance of retaining the direct interests of farmers in the methods by which their produce reaches the consumer. Agriculture certainly would not welcome the imposition of a National Marketing Board with subsidiary commodity boards to order the day-to-day handling of produce throughout the country. Since 1939 the farmers' marketing boards have had very little opportunity of showing what they can do. The Milk Board has become virtually a department of the Ministry of Food, and the Pigs Board and the Potato Board were put into cold store when they had done little more than achieve stable prices for producers. Undoubtedly there are considerable economies that can be effected in marketing home produce through better organisation. This is true particularly of the marketing of livestock, and there is a strong case for continuing the collecting centres now run by the Ministry of Food and developing an abattoir system co-ordinated with them. In any new system scope should certainly be given for private enterprise as well as municipal enterprise. Such competition could only be stimulating to efficiency and economy and these considerations rather than political doctrines interest producers and consumers.

LYME HALL : A TEST CASE

THE Ministry of Fuel's application to prospect for coal in Lyme Park faces the National Trust and the Ministry of Planning with two test issues. The first involves the local effect of open-cast mining upon the surroundings of a beautiful and historic building lately made over to the Trust. The area affected is high moorland which, though screened by woods from the Hall lying some 700 yards below it, is prominent in the landscape, and contributes much to the romantic character of the place, besides being inaccessible at present to heavy traffic. The example of Wentworth Woodhouse, illustrated here recently, discounts the claim that the excavations, however carefully "restored," would not greatly damage the scenery, while concrete roads and the general churning up of the vicinity must inevitably vitiate the picturesque character pertaining to such a place as Lyme. Nor, again on the analogy of Wentworth, is it certain that the workings would not later be extended. The second issue affects the general validity of the Trust's status as guardian of precious national possessions in perpetuity. If their preservation is not assured and complete, the Trust's whole purpose is jeopardised and potential donors might just as well profit by selling up their properties instead of, at much self-sacrifice, giving them away. No one under-estimates the extreme reality of the need for coal, but on both these issues the Trust is entirely justified in adopting an uncompromising stand at the Ministry of Planning enquiry which is to be held.

AMATEURISM RUN MAD

THE Rugby Union are apparently sticking to their decision that the Rugby League touring team from New Zealand must not train upon the ground which the Ilkley Club wished to put at their disposal. They are reported as saying that such use of the ground would be contrary to their rules as to professionalism. To this the ordinary person will reply that if that be so the sooner the particular rule is altered the better. Other Rugby League teams from the Dominions have previously trained on the Ilkley ground without this rule, whatever it may be, being invoked, and without any harm to the amateur game. It would be possible to apply to such conduct solemn epithets such as "retrograde" or "reactionary"; it is simpler to call it stupid and rude. It is discourteous and unfriendly in the highest degree to visitors from overseas. In the war-time Rugby Union and Rugby League players played together and nobody was the worse and everyone the better. The Rugby Union is perfectly right to keep its game, as far as possible, an amateur one, but the cause of amateurism, however sacred, could not possibly suffer from the use of the Ilkley ground for the purpose proposed, and such a dog-in-the-manger policy will seem to the man-in-the-street wholly deplorable. Perhaps before these words are printed it may yet be changed, and we very much hope so.

THE QUEUEING STICK

THE shooting stick has other uses besides those suggested by its name. The experienced onlooker at golf matches reposes upon one while the solemn business of putting is going on, and so gathers strength for his forward rush after the next tee shot. And not the spectators alone; the players themselves do not disdain them, and Henry Cotton sitting in Olympian calm while his adversary puts is a familiar spectacle. Now this invaluable stick is coming to the aid of those who must stand in queues, and in particular of shopping housewives. Doubtless the notion has occurred to them before, but the spike at the stick's end does not lend itself to the pavement and may slip and cause a catastrophe. Now a stick has been made with one end hollow, into which a reversible tip can be inserted, spiked for the country and rubber for the town. Queueing can never be a pleasure, and "The cure for this ill is not to sit still," but sitting will be a distinct amelioration, especially as the ladies can choose sticks in a variety of colours to match their frocks.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

MY last day on the chalk stream this season was not remarkable for the catch, since the trout were probably taking full advantage of the first hint of a spate after months of drought and were in consequence very busy with the accumulated and varied foodstuffs that were being washed down owing to the slight rise in the water level. The day, however, was remarkable for a brilliantly clever action on my part. It was one of those incidents when a quick appreciation of all, or nearly all, the factors of a difficult situation, and the discovery of a solution of it, prove that one's brain is of an unusually high order, and, in the Army and other callings, leads to higher things. I have no scruples about blowing my own trumpet these times, since it is practically the only thing one can do without first obtaining a permit.

I HAD found that the only fly that the gorged trout would look at was a small black gnat fished nymph fashion, and it is hardly necessary to add that I had only one specimen of this particular variety with me. When an unkind gust of wind put this fly firmly into the toughest growth that the British Isles produces, a strand of deadly nightshade which was growing on the opposite bank, I knew that a break would inevitably occur when I tried to pull it free, and that in all probability successful fishing would end with the loss of that fly. It was then that the brilliantly clever idea occurred to me. A hundred yards downstream there was a small plank bridge and, if I could get my rod over to the other side, it would, I thought, be the simplest thing in the world to walk down to the bridge, cross over and remove the fly from the offending twig in a proper manner.

Poising myself on the edge of the bank in the stance of a Greek athlete of other days I threw the rod spear-fashion, and brought off a marvellous throw which, I should imagine, would have won at least the second prize at the Olympic javelin-throwing competition, or obtained a V.H.C. at a tossing-the-caber contest at the Highland games, and the situation was saved. Congratulating myself on my acumen and my skill as a javelin thrower, I walked jauntily down to the plank bridge, to find that owing to the shortage of timber one of the "new dishonest" had removed it overnight.

I may add that the other bridge, the brick one which has not yet been removed by someone who is short of bricks, is over half a mile away across very difficult going, and that, when eventually I did retrieve my rod after the trout had stopped feeding, I found that I had put it most skilfully into a side channel, so that the reel had been submerged in water for over half an hour.

IT may be due to the somewhat poor selection I have to offer after this very droughty summer but the most popular flower among butterflies in the garden this autumn is the dwarf michaelmas daisy, and I repeat "dwarf" since the tall variety of this plant has apparently no message for my welcome visitors. The daisies are obviously more attractive this year as general restaurants than are the buddleias, which, possibly because of the weather, or the general austerity that prevails to-day, are not offering the usual alcoholic content that some of the more dissolute insects demand towards the close of the season to enable them to drop off into a sound sleep, or drunken stupor, at the beginning of the long hibernation.

During the warm sunny days at the end of September the odd-dozen michaelmas daisies in the garden were alive with a large variety of butterflies. None of these was particularly rare, but among them I noticed a few newly hatched



E. W. Tattersall

THE VILLAGE PUMP, SEDLESCOMBE, SUSSEX. The roofing is of Horsham slab-slate

commas in rich red-browns, innumerable small tortoiseshells, the usual large gathering of red admirals, three or four clouded yellows, small coppers in great numbers, two varieties of the fritillary and a few common blues. Among the unexpected in view of the lateness of the season were three brimstones, one painted lady and a solitary chalk-hill blue, and, considering that there is nothing in the nature of a chalk hill within ten miles of the garden, I cannot think what this "foreigner" was doing in a completely limeless area. In addition to all these there were of course far too many large white butterflies, the survivors of the vast hordes that invaded the locality over a month ago, together with a few of the smaller variety.

A MARKED feature of the busy gathering was the great number of drones from the neighbouring hives, which seemed to have become reconciled to the fact that they had been evicted from their homes as useless members of the community and that death lay just round the corner during the first frosty night of autumn. On the principle of "let's make the best of life while it lasts" they were in occupation of all the finest blooms, and obviously causing annoyance to those butterflies that prefer to flit from one blossom to the next in search of special vintages. In view of the obvious popularity of these michaelmas daisies with all the other insects, it was remarkable that there were not more than half a dozen hive and bumble bees among the assembly of those whom, according to present-day teaching, one must regard as idlers since they were not engaged in productive toil for others, but working solely for their own benefit.

A FEW WEEKS ago I commented on a marked falling-off on the "egg face," which I presume is the correct way of putting things these days, when one hears so much about the "coal face" in connection with lack of fuel. I suspected that this shortage might be due to the presence of a particularly large grass snake which had taken up its residence in the poultry run, but since I have not noted any suspicious-looking bulges in the reptile's shapely figure perhaps I am doing it an injustice. On the other hand, I have detected a most disturbing manifestation on the feathered legs of the cock, which is a Light Holland Blue of Plymouth Rock ancestry. After his moult, which took place early this year, there was a definite hint of pin-striping about these nether adornments, and I have always connected pin-stripe trousers with the more advanced form of officialdom which goes hand in hand with control and the resulting shortage of the commodity affected.

It was about the time when all the officials of the Cairo Residency began to wear pin-stripe trousers in the 1920s that the Anglo-Egyptian situation became acute, and when the butler of the household wore them during a particularly hot summer it resulted in such a disturbed state of affairs that all leave to British officials was cancelled. More recently I recall seeing no fewer than four pairs of them in a Regional Fuel office, and I was not surprised when almost immediately afterwards the abolition of the basic petrol ration was ordered. If the pattern of the feathers on the cock's legs becomes so pronounced that there is no doubt about pin-stripping, I shall on this occasion be able to take the law into my own hands, and deal with the situation in a suitable manner.

THE GANNET CITY OF GRASSHOLM

Written and Illustrated by
FRANCES PITTS

THE motor-boat chugged steadily across an incredibly calm sea, a sea that rippled in lazy wrinkles, though the long swell that first lifted the boat, then let it slip down and down, told of forces only temporarily asleep.

The coast of the mainland of Wales lay on the left as a long purple-grey line; behind us rose the mass of the island of Ramsey; to the south was a grey smudge representing Skomer, and ahead, a faint dot almost lost in the horizon mist, lay our destination, the Gannet City of Grassholm.

All summer I had been wanting to visit Grassholm and see how its inhabitants were faring, but it lies some eight miles as the gull flies off the Pembrokeshire coast and is only twenty acres or so in extent with nothing between it and America to check the force of the Atlantic rollers, so that landing on its rocks is no easy matter: indeed it is unapproachable except under the most perfect of anti-cyclonic conditions.

Grassholm is notable for being the only great gannet colony off the coast of England and Wales. There are Ailsa Craig, the Bass Rock and several others around Scotland, but to see the solan geese at home in all its jostling overcrowded glory we southern folk must resort to this Welsh stronghold.

From early spring to autumn the gannets are in occupation of the island, plus a number of kittiwakes, herring-gulls, lesser black-backed gulls, etc. Even from afar the gannet colony is conspicuous as a white smudge on the north-west end of the grey hummock.

Our boat chugged steadily onwards up and down the rise and fall of the rollers that came and went with monotonous regularity, and the



1.—THE ISLAND OF GRASSHOLM RISES LIKE A GREY HUMMOCK FROM THE ATLANTIC

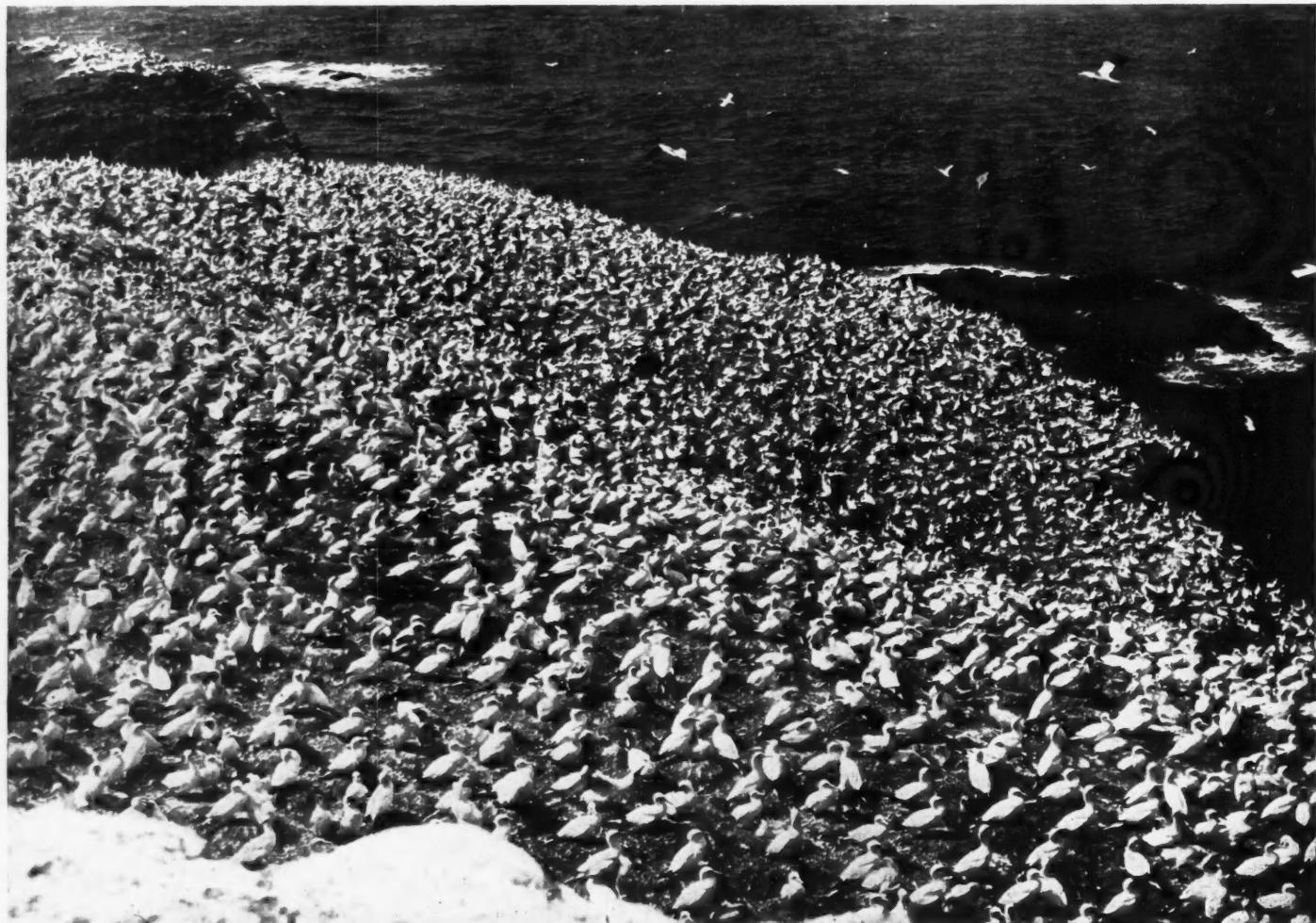
grey hummock took shape and form and grew larger, while the white smudge gained in distinctness.

A cormorant or two, a few gulls and a number of puffins comprised the birds so far seen, but now two or three gannets came into view, great white birds with black-tipped wings swinging easily along. On the ground a gannet appears to have a long and slender neck, but aloft it looks a thick bull-necked bird. The reason lies in its air sacs, which are inflated when it takes wing and no doubt give it much buoyancy, though probably their chief function is to act as air-cushions and shock-absorbers when it sees a fish in the water below and dives headlong with a great splash. Another adaptation in connection with the gannet's high-diving

method of fishing lies in its nasal system. Its long smooth bill bears no external nostrils, so that it can plunge from a height without fear of getting water up its nose.

A curious thing that I have noticed before when approaching Grassholm is how few gannets you see until near the island, and then the air seems full of them. Such an immense number of birds must go a considerable distance afield to secure all the fish they need, but they are not at all conspicuous except actually around the island.

Picture us in the lee of Grassholm, with myriads of gannets circling overhead and gulls screaming, and as we nose our way into a nook between the rocks, where we are greeted with many cries of "kitti-wee!"



2.—LOOKING DOWN ON THE CROWDED GANNET CITY

kitti-wee!" There is a small colony of kittiwakes nesting on a ledge just above our landing-place (Fig. 6), but the young ones are strong birds and take wing and fly around.

With skill and tact the skipper runs his boat alongside a convenient rock, so that we step ashore plus photographic impedimenta with little trouble, to scramble aloft and soon find ourselves on the grassy summit. We are told that Grassholm was once a thriving puffin colony, but that for some unknown reason these capricious little birds deserted it. The condition of the grassy higher ground certainly supports this statement, for it consists of tufts with holes between hidden by the long grass, and has all the appearance of fallen-in deserted puffin burrows. At any rate it is horribly bad going and one flounders over it, falling over the tufts and into the holes while circling gannets wheel overhead, gulls laugh from near-by rocks and seals keep watch from the sea below.

The grass is green, the rocks are yellow with lichen, the sky is blue and the sea borrows the blue and emphasises its tint; in short it is a perfect August day, its beauty enhanced by two or three cabbage-white butterflies

dancing around. Where have they come from? How is it that they are on this barren rock? In the light of what we later saw I believe the answer is that they are wanderers that have flown the long water miles that lie between here and the mainland and are likely to end their existence in an Atlantic grave.

But what are a few butterflies when the Gannet City of Grassholm lies extended before one?

Standing on an outcrop of grey stone you look down on the packed ranks of the birds, each enthroned on its mound (the nest consists of a hillock of compressed seaweed, etc.) and each the length of its own and its neighbour's necks apart. Why, with the twenty acres of the island at their disposal, the gannets choose to condense their city into a few acres in one corner is a question beyond our power of knowing. They seem to agree that "the more we are together the happier we will be." As one looks down on them they appear a sea of dazzlingly white birds. Actually the gannet has a straw-coloured head, but at this distance it is not apparent.

My first thought is "there are more birds than ever." Surely they extend much farther to the right than they did when I was last here in 1939, and surely they also have spread over the flat ground? An accurate census is most difficult to make. A careful estimate was attempted before the war and the figure of 6,000 pairs of breeding birds with several thousand non-breeders was arrived at. I hazard a guess that the gannets now number not fewer than 8,000 pairs and they may well be a couple of thousand more with a corresponding number of bachelors and spinsters around, while as for the hangers-on of Gannet City, the herring-gulls, lesser black-backed gulls, etc., they too add to its population. Anyone interested in the number of the inhabitants of Grassholm may like to try to count the gannets shown in Fig. 2 that I took from the rock overlooking Gannet City.

In estimating, or rather in trying to guess at the population of Grassholm, one must not forget such demure inconspicuous members of its fauna as the rock pipits flitting to and fro among the rocks, and the watchful seals in the water below.

Grassholm is the headquarters of a goodly



3.—A YOUNG GANNET IN DOWN AND AN ALMOST FULLY-FLEDGED BIRD IN ITS PEPPER-AND-SALT PLUMAGE AMID A HOST OF ADULTS

company of the great grey or Atlantic seal, that fine animal which prefers our rocky coasts and brings forth its only calf in the autumn when the Equinox brews its worst gales. My friend and I counted over two score seals and we certainly did not see them all. In 1939 I saw between 60 and 70 seals about Grassholm. Their number is probably still about the same.

Leaving the gannets we crept quietly down the rocks in the hope of catching some seals asleep, but the majority were in the water and well aware of our presence. They looked up and watched us with large-eyed curiosity (Fig. 4), and when one of us made an incautious movement they dived with resounding smacks of their hind flippers—it sounded like a dozen

guns going off—but were quickly up again and having another look. They varied much in colour and size. Some were very dark and hardly dappled at all, but others were marked like a rocking-horse. Two seals were ashore resting just out of reach of the waves on the seaweed-covered rocks. They were not big seals: I thought they were most likely yearlings, but one was a light creamy grey in colour. I do not know of any record of the grey seal breeding on Grassholm, but the island is difficult to approach under the best of conditions and quite impossible in the sort of weather that is usual when the grey seal calves are arriving, so, in view of the number of seals to be found there in late summer, it seems



4.—THE SEALS ON THE ROCKS "LOOKED UP AND WATCHED US WITH A LARGE-EYED CURIOSITY."

more likely that they do than that they don't.

While we were watching the seals, our attention was distracted by a party of birds running over the rocks—turnstones in their handsome tortoise-shell uniform set off with a little white. The last time I was on this spot a similar party dispersed themselves in just the same way. It is curious how this handsome wader will stay here in full breeding dress, yet to find it nesting one must go to some such place as the Baltic Islands.

Retreating the way we came, to the annoyance of a family of young shags in their nest in a crevice of the rocks, and soundly cursed by many gulls, we return to the gannets. It is necessary to be careful where one steps, for the ground is foul and stagnant liquid lodges between the nest hummocks. The air is charged with a variety of smells and a medley of sounds. I am taking ciné films of the scene, but really to convey a full idea of the place one would need not only a sound track on the films but a smell one as well.

Sanitation is not much to the fore in Gannet City, yet the City has its sanitary squad, namely the watchful herring-gulls. The sight of visitors upsets the gannets; they flap off their nests, bump into one another, peck and get pecked and are very sick. They throw up their recently caught fish to the delight of the gulls. Down they swoop and snatch the booty, soon clearing up every morsel of fish. However, the gannets soon get used to visitors and cease to worry about them, continuing with their affairs in happy disregard of the looker-on. One can stand quite close to them and watch



5.—LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULLS AND A COUPLE OF SHAGS KEEPING WATCH ON A ROCK

its parents? These questions are prompted by the confusion that followed our first appearance, when the birds scattered in all directions. Young birds tumbled off their nest thrones and scuttled off to the accompaniment of wicked thrusts from the bills of neighbouring adults. But soon all was peace, if not quiet, and I began to wonder if every gannet had got its *own* baby! Anyhow they all seemed happy and now the whole colony is a picture of contentment.

Seen thus, close at hand, the gannet is indeed a remarkable bird, perhaps its most striking feature being its large pallid eye like some strange gem in a dark setting. It is a well-finished bird from the smart dark lines down its beak to the pale green lines down its lead-coloured feet, and then there is its straw-coloured head to enhance its snowy body plumage.

A gannet is a goodly fowl. If not quite so big as a domestic goose, it is larger than an Aylesbury duck, to say nothing of its great expanse of wings, and it

man, still less for two women with cameras, and our skipper says we must re-embark by four o'clock at the latest. It is somewhat after four, I fear, when we come slipping and scrambling down the rocks, once more alarming the kittiwakes on their ledges, to find the boat brought skilfully against the stone face so that we step aboard as off a pier. But the reader must not imagine that landing on and leaving Grassholm is ever a simple matter, for in fact it is the reverse. Another and larger motor-boat had approached the island during the afternoon but left without attempting to land its party. It is the swell that makes things so awkward.

With kittiwakes crying as if in farewell, with gulls screaming and a great escort of gannets overhead we set off on the return journey. Soon the birds leave us, soon the island falls behind us, from a dark mass being transformed into a grey lump smeared with white at one end. On and on we go across the oily calm sea, only disturbed by the unending swell, with here and there a puffin and here and there a fluttering butterfly! Yes, a butterfly. Cabbage white after cabbage white is seen. They come and fly round the boat before fluttering off westwards. Where can they be going? It seems as if they are taking a suicidal flight into the Atlantic. Even up to the end of our journey to the lifeboat station at Porth Stinian or St. Justinian, butterflies continue to fly westwards. We look back across the sunset sea and just discern a faint grey spot in the horizon haze and we wave a farewell to it and its gannets. May the Gannet City of Grassholm flourish long!



6.—AN ADULT (left) AND A YOUNG KITTIWAKE LOOK DOWN FROM A LEDGE ON THE CLIFFS

them brooding and feeding their young without upsetting them in the least.

Although it is quite late in the season, the date being August 9, the business of the colony is in full swing and is likely to be for some time to come. There are birds still incubating eggs, others brooding queer, gargoyle-looking, lately hatched chicks. There are many downy, fluffy well-grown youngsters, still more with dark feathers beginning to show through their white down, and quite a number practically full fledged in the dark pepper-and-salt uniform that is the going-away garb of the juvenile gannet (Fig. 3). It will be remembered that it takes the gannet nearly four years to attain the snowy plumage of maturity.

Surveying the crowd we see birds indulging in greetings and caresses, when the bills are crossed in a strange sword-play. We also see seaweed being brought in to make up the nest mounds; and of course we see the young ones asking for food. Does every gannet know its own offspring? And does every juvenile know

must take a plentiful supply of fish each day to keep it from feeling hungry. What is the fish consumption of the colony per day? We won't ask what it takes to keep all these birds for twelve months! However, the bounty of the sea is beyond computation; there is enough for birds and men and no need to worry—the gannets will not make any difference to our fish supply.

Time and tide, as we have long been told, wait for no



7.—“OUR BOAT HAS BEEN BROUGHT SKILFULLY AGAINST THE STONE FACE OF THE ROCKS”

THATCH AND FIRE RISKS

By J. D. U. WARD

"I WOULD never," said the bank manager, "have a thatched roof on my own house. If there's a fire, everything goes, and to-day there's no replacing what you lose." I thought that the subject deserved some consideration.

C. F. Innocent (whose chapter on thatching in his *Development of English Building Construction* is the best historical account of thatch) makes scattered references to fire. The Venerable Bede tells of the burning of a roof of wattles and thatch in the year 642. In the year 1212 a London ordinance firmly forbade the use of all kinds of thatch (*arundine—juncus—aliquo modo straminis neque stipula*). In Elizabeth's reign the townspeople of Hull were forbidden to thatch "with straw, reade, or hay, or otherwise than with thache tyle."

By a mediæval law, thatch was required to be whitewashed to make it burn less readily; in Wales the custom has survived the obsolete law to this day and has even been unreasonably transferred to the slate roofs. Among the objections to thatch stated by W. Pitt in 1796 was its inflammability in dry seasons—"Almost the whole of a considerable village, Wheaten Ashton, had recently been destroyed through a thatch catching fire and spreading throughout the village, for when thatch is on fire lumps of blazing straw fly in all directions."

Various thatched villages must have suffered a similar fate at different times (I have read that Bere Regis was burnt down in the 18th century) and in many places long-handled firehooks were kept to pull the burning thatch from roofs in time of fire.

In a 20-years-old technical journal I found an amusingly varied list of chemicals which could be used to "fireproof" thatch: e.g., sulphate of iron and muriate of lime; chloride of zinc; sulphate of ammonia; tungstate of soda; alum and size. There was also advice that chimneys be swept in February to reduce spark dangers during the dry-wind month of March which was liable to be the worst for roof fires, as it is for forest, moor and grass fires. A more recent (6-year-old) journal yielded an account of a new outstandingly effective fireproofing solution—a proprietary preparation of monammonium phosphate. (The term "fireproof" is, of course relative, for at certain temperatures even steel and concrete are not fireproof.) This preparation evidently satisfied the requirements of local regulations which had hitherto outlawed thatch treated in other ways.

That was the case for the inflammability of thatch. But then I met a man with an official appointment as a thatching officer. He was both practical and learned—perhaps England's most learned man on the subject of thatch. His father was a thatcher and his son is now a thatcher. He had himself been a thatcher, and his present work takes him to widely separated counties, so that his knowledge and outlook are not of the rather limited and local quality common among country craftsmen.

Yes, he said, the monammonium phosphate solution was good, and he gave details of how it could be applied to a thatched roof, as well as to any thatching material before it was laid. Yes, it had superseded alum and size and the other chemicals.

"But is it being generally used?" I asked. "What proportion of thatchers treat their thatch?"

He replied that it was little used—that few thatchers fireproof their thatch. Then he added: "In the whole of my life I have never known a thatched roof catch fire from outside."

My surprise being obvious, he explained that thatch, at any rate good thatch in sound repair, was packed too



THATCHED HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE OF STOCKTON, WILTSHIRE

tight to burn readily. A little might smoulder if large sparks fell upon it, but there was no draught from underneath, so the fire lacked the breath of life.

Elsewhere it was remarked that many country smithies were thatched—which suggested that the spark danger was slight.

Later, I chanced upon a sentence printed in March, 1928, by one who "remembered having been told by an old man in a certain Fen village which was almost all thatch that long poles with hooks slung against the walls had not been called into use so long as he could remember." Though this was almost bathos after the thatching officer's remark, it was interesting confirmation of the position he had stated.

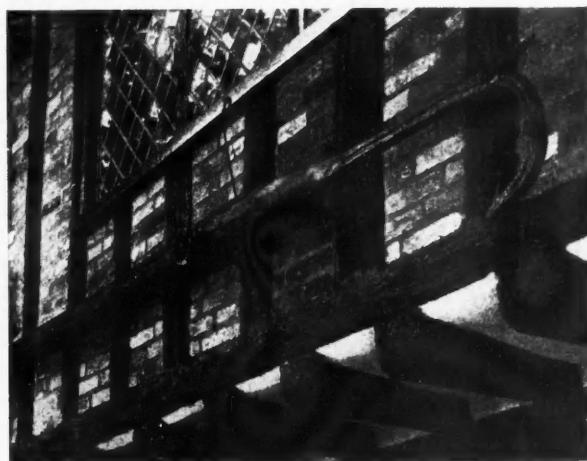
Looking over the subject, I found that thatch had long been counted a fire-dangerous roof; there now exists an excellent fireproofing solution for thatch; that thatch is not now considered, by those who claimed to know most about it, to be a dangerous roof so far as ignition from outside is concerned; and that the fireproofing solution is therefore little used.

When that brief summary of a brief survey had been made, it was suggested that the insurance companies should be asked for their

views. To say that some were unprintable would be a slight exaggeration and a slander on a polite profession. One company would insure no building with a thatched roof. The manager of another said that he had frequently quoted rates up to 15s. per cent. in order to force clients to go elsewhere (1s. 6d. is the usual rate for brick or stone houses with tile or slate roofs). The kindest reply came from an inspector of another company: he said that he lived in a thatched house and paid a premium of 7s. 6d. per cent., and he thought that was the lowest figure that any company would quote for a thatched building . . . would I in no circumstances reveal the name of his company! Other notes, I found, varied from about 7s. 6d. to 15s. per cent.

I was told that reed thatch was considered to be just as inflammable as straw; that fire-retardant (the term fireproofing was not used) chemicals were water-soluble and therefore were quickly washed off by rain; that thatched roofs were a danger not only to themselves but also to adjacent properties; that many were in places where water supplies and firefighting services were poor; that once a thatched roof was alight the loss was likely to be much more serious than with any other kind of roof; that often it was impossible to say exactly where a fire started, but that many fires had in the past been caused from outside by sparks from traction engines, steam rollers, travelling circuses and threshing outifts. I was told of a "show" inn in the West Country that was recently burnt down because a guest had thrown a match from a bedroom window on to a thatched roof. Even modern electric wiring for light was mentioned as a factor which contributed to the thatch-fire hazard. There was, in short, such strong and consistent support for the bank manager's attitude that I could only wonder why, if thatch was so dangerous, anyone should be allowed to have a thatched roof anywhere.

Doubtless other people will be able to add other information and other arguments on one side or the other. The subject would seem to be of general interest to all who care for the appearance of the countryside and the safety of village and rural homes, particularly at a time when efforts are being made to train more thatchers.



IN MANY PLACES LONG-HANDED FIREHOOKS WERE KEPT TO PULL THE BURNING THATCH FROM ROOFS IN TIME OF FIRE

THE PALAZZINA CINESE AT PALERMO

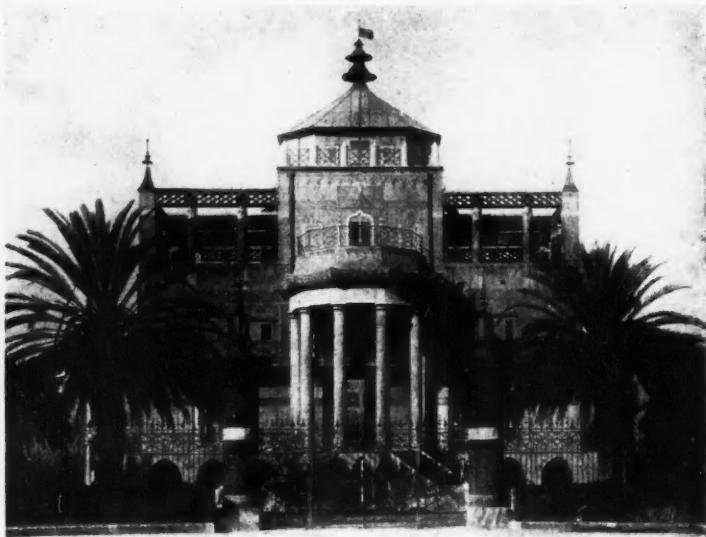
By EDWARD CROFT MURRAY

WITH the interest aroused by an exhibition some time ago in Brighton Pavilion of Regency art, it may not be inappropriate to recall another example of royal *Chinoiserie*, the Palazzina Cinese of La Favorita at Palermo. Though known to few Englishmen (and, indeed, to few Italians), this equally fantastic building has, by odd coincidence, strong English associations.

In December, 1798, with the French Revolutionary Army steadily advancing into his kingdom, Ferdinando IV of Naples (nicknamed *Re Nasone* because of the exceptional length of his nose), accompanied by his family and Sir William and Lady Hamilton, made a dramatic, if somewhat inglorious, flight to Palermo on board Nelson's flagship *Vanguard*. After a tempestuous voyage they arrived on December 26, and Ferdinando established his exiled Court in the ancient palace of the Norman Kings of Sicily.

The Neapolitan Court had been more than amply provided with a summer residence in the vast Palace of Caserta; but Sicily had always been a neglected dependence of the Kingdom of Naples, and Palermo boasted of no such magnificent building in its vicinity. Perhaps to remedy the lack of such accommodation, Ferdinando, soon after his arrival, purchased on January 29, 1799, from Don Benedetto Lombardo, Barone della Scala, the Villa ai Colli, an estate lying to the north-west of the city at the foot of Monte Pellegrino. On this site he gave orders for the erection of a summer retreat which was to be named La Favorita. Contemporary evidence, as will be seen later, points to Giuseppe Patricola as the architect, a view supported by Thieme-Becker, who also gives the dates of the construction as 1799-1802; other authorities name Giuseppe Marvuglia as the author. Both were well-known exponents of the neo-Classical style in Palermo.

Not long afterwards, on May 17, 1799, the King's new acquisition was the scene of a banquet given in honour of Lord Nelson: it was the eve of the Admiral's departure for Naples, where he was soon to put down the Parthenopean Republic with such severity. On September 3 of that same year Ferdinando celebrated his return to power and his gratitude to his English deliverer with a *fête champêtre* held in the Public Gardens of Palermo; the *pièce de résistance* of this entertainment was a Temple of Fame enshrining a group of life-size wax figures, in which Victory (bearing the features of Lady Hamilton) was shown in the act of crowning Lord Nelson with a laurel wreath, the Hero being presented to her by Sir William (!). Another splendid *fête*, again in Nelson's honour, was given a month later in the grounds of the Favorita; the impresario of this



1.—THE SOUTH-WEST FAÇADE

second *fête* is recorded as Giuseppe Marvuglia, and as the decorations are known to have been in the Chinese taste, this may have given rise to his being credited later with the design of the Palazzina itself.

The King resumed his Neapolitan throne; but in 1805 he was forced once more to flee to Sicily, this time as a result of the defeat of his ally Austria at Austerlitz. In 1813, towards the end of this second exile, the Favorita, this gay piece of architectural frivolity, where Ferdinando had hitherto whiled away the time with his favourite recreations of shooting, fishing, cooking and mixing ice-cream, found itself rather incongruously the scene of a grave political crisis in the life of its royal owner. For it was here that the British envoy, Lord William Cavendish-Bentinck, succeeded in persuading Ferdinando to revise his government on constitutional lines.

The King had at first refused to comply; whereupon Bentinck surrounded the Favorita with his troops. Ferdinando, probably thinking that his Chinese pavilion was hardly a suitable fortress wherein to withstand the might of Great Britain, then consented to accede to the Ambassador's requests, even to the extent of banishing Maria Carolina, whose former affection for her English supporters had gradually turned to intense hatred owing to Bentinck's liberal policy, so completely in opposition to her own absolutist principles. The Queen, therefore, left for her native Austria, where she died in 1814. As to *Re Nasone*, he returned to Naples punctually after Waterloo, with the title of Ferdinando I, King of the Two Sicilies.

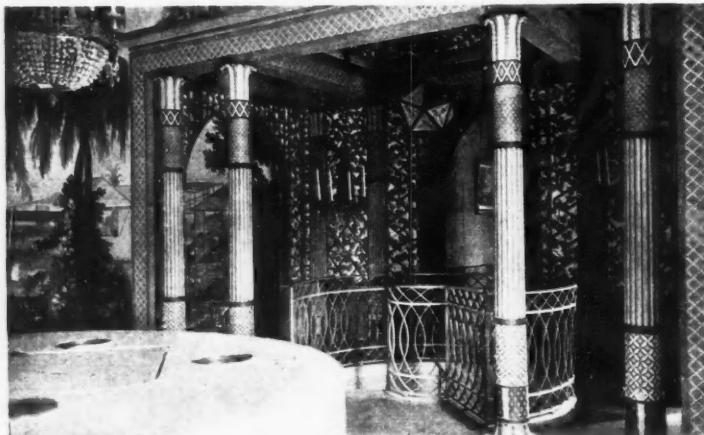
A year later one of the first descriptions of the Favorita appeared in a guide book, *Guida Italiana per Palermo e Dintorni*, 1816, whose author, oddly enough, bore the name of Gaspare Palermo. "The pavilion is built in the Chinese taste and wholly conforms to the usage of that nation. On the façade hang numberless little bells which tinkle in the breeze, and at the sides tower (*torreggiano*) two spiral staircases built with consummate skill of massive blocks of stone; the architect being the Royal Surveyor Giuseppe Patricola. In the rooms there is nothing that is not of great worth, the most exquisite workmanship and variety of materials having vied in adorning them. The eye of the spectator is pleasantly diverted by the products of the most accomplished engravers of England, which hang from the walls in an arrangement of fanciful and varied frames."

"The Royal Bed-chamber is in altogether novel taste. In the supper room, by means of ingenious devices, the table already laden with the repast rises from the kitchen coming to rest in the midst of the seated diners; who, without the assistance and ministration of domestics, but calling for their needs with the aid of convenient ropes corresponding to divers bells artfully disposed to carry their sound into the lower room, are served with plates, glasses, and what else they may require, the whole being raised up by a skilful arrangement of springs."

To-day the Palazzina answers in the main to the above account, except that, alas, no longer do the "numberless little bells tinkle in the breeze," and the diminutive spiral staircases which serve the building inside could scarcely be described as towering or constructed of massive blocks of stone.

The fashionable vogue for *Chinoiserie* was not unknown at the Bourbon Court, as may be seen in the remarkable little room embellished with porcelain decorations in that taste in the Palace of Capodimonte. No doubt also Sir William Chambers's *Designs for Chinese Buildings* were known to the architect, though he does not appear to have directly adopted any of these for the Favorita. But a source of inspiration may quite simply have been found on the spot itself, as there is a record that a small Chinese pavilion stood already in the grounds before the King acquired them.

The plan of the building is square, with two colonnaded semi-circular porticoes in the centre of the two façades, approached by flights



2.—THE SUPPER-ROOM WITH THE MECHANICAL TABLE



3.—THE BALLROOM, LINED WITH ENGLISH COLOUR-PRINTS GIVEN BY NELSON TO QUEEN MARIA CAROLINA



4.—THE GAMING-ROOM, LOOKING INWARDS TOWARDS THE SUPPER-ROOM

of steps and forming the principal entrances to the first floor. The exterior of the building (Fig. 1)—unlike the Brighton Pavilion, which evokes rather the impression of an Indian Palace—conforms to what was then supposed to be Chinese architecture, though certain Gothic details seem to have crept quite characteristically into the design. Its covering stucco is painted a warm yellow, with *trompe-l'oeil* architectural ornaments picked out in brick red, while the roofs are bluish grey. As if to give it a yet more authentic atmosphere, the architraves of the two porticoes are lettered in Chinese characters. To one who has seen both these exotic summer-houses, there is no doubt that the Favorita looks more at home under the vivid blue of the Sicilian sky and flanked by the curving sprays of palm trees than does the Regent's Pavilion in its chaste setting of polite marine terraces.

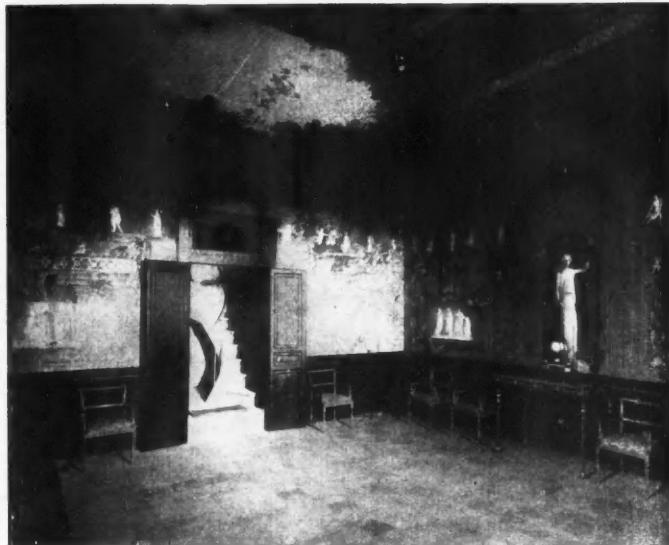
Within, the decoration is less consistent, as only the first floor and the crowning belvedere are reserved for *Chinoiserie*. The principal feature of the ground floor is a long low ballroom running the complete length of the central part of the building from north-west to south-west (Fig. 3). At either end of this is an alcove for the musicians, occupying the spaces below the porticoes. The main decoration of the room is a magnificent series of 18th-century English colour-prints (doubtless those mentioned by Palermo), the gift of Nelson to Maria Carolina, which are panelled in formal arrangement against the walls. The shallow vaulted ceiling is painted in Pompeian style with architectural motives.

Off this apartment is another remarkable room, painted to imitate the interior of a Pompeian villa as it might have appeared to a visitor of the period, in all its picturesque decay (Fig. 5).

The vault is shown as having fallen in at one end, allowing the vegetation from the outer world to force its way into the room round the jagged edges of the gap, through which is seen a flight of birds crossing the sky above. Indeed the *trompe-l'oeil* here is so masterly that when I first inspected the Palazzina on behalf of the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the Allied Military Government, I drew the attention of the local Superintendent of Monuments to the large blotches of damp on the frescoed walls, only to find out, to my confusion and the official's amusement, that they formed part of the decoration.

The King's apartments on the first floor are reached from below by a small spiral staircase, issuing direct into the supper-room (Fig. 2) where the fascinating table described by Palermo can still be seen, and where we can imagine *Re Nasone* treating his guests to samples of his culinary art. This room occupies the eastern corner of the building, while the corresponding corner to the north contains the *Sala da Giuoco*, or gaming-room. On the south-west side is the King's bed-chamber: this is divided from the supper-room and gaming-room by a long saloon running the whole length of the floor above the ballroom and opening at either end on the two porticoes.

As already mentioned, *Chinoiserie* here prevails throughout. The supper-room is painted with Chinese landscapes seen, as it were, through the arches of a leafy arbour (a well-known and attractive 18th-century decorative device); this is probably the work of Giuseppe Patania (born 1780, died 1852). Patania may also have been responsible for the frescoes on the twin coved ceilings of the King's bed-chamber, the walls of which are hung with silk bordered with painted flowers. The bed-chamber is divided in the centre by a pillared canopy below which stands the bed itself, a surprisingly modern-looking piece of furniture, with a cast-iron head and tail-piece imitating fretwork. In the central saloon the coved ceiling is painted in what might be described as Pompeian *Chinoiserie*; the walls are lined with floral papers alternating with panels inscribed, some with Chinese, some, inconsistently, with



5.—POMPEIAN ROOM ON THE GROUND FLOOR WITH *TROMPE-L'OEIL* DECORATIONS

Arabic characters in gold on red or buff lacquered grounds, the whole being framed within stiles of black and gold.

The gaming-room (Fig. 4) is perhaps the one which most recalls the interior of the Brighton Pavilion, with its walls peopled by groups of Chinese, similar to, though more vivid than, those in the Regent's banqueting-room. They are by Giuseppe Velasquez (born 1750, died 1827), a Palermitan whose illustrious surname did not, however, endow him with more than a local reputation.

On the second floor, reached by another spiral staircase, are the Queen's apartments, which revert to a more varied taste. The most striking of these are a boudoir (Fig. 6) painted, again by Patania, with figure-subjects in Pompeian style, traditionally said to represent Lady Hamilton in her celebrated "attitudes"; a small dressing-room with frescoed cameo profiles of the Royal family, each inscribed with an affectionate epithet such as *Mia gioia, Mia speranza*; and an exquisite "Turkish" parlour with light sea-green walls relieved by white stucco tracery, and columns mottled to imitate turquoise and encrusted with pale gold enrichments.

From the terraces above the second storey two outside staircases ascend to the octagonal belvedere, which is again embellished in Chinese taste but this time with original Chinese paintings on paper, together with a few incongruous-looking English colour-prints.

From the belvedere one looks out to the north-west, over the intricate convolutions of a formal garden backed by thick groves of dark cypress and orange trees, towards the distant Monte Santa Margherita. To the north-east the grounds, extending to the foot of the rival Monte Pellegrino, are laid out in broad, shady alleyways converging at the Fontana d'Ecole, a basin from which rises a Doric column surmounted by a copy of the Farnese Hercules. When playing, this fountain presented a splendid sight, for the water not only spouted from the four masks on the parapet of the basin, but also cascaded in arcs from the capital of the column.

To the east of the Palazzina is a group of subsidiary buildings, likewise in Chinese style, including the Royal Chapel and the stables. In the former the architect would not allow his originality to adapt a Confucian interior to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and rather lamely provided instead a cold neo-Classical rotunda. The stables to-day house a splendid museum of Sicilian folklore.

The Favorita has been fortunate enough to escape the severe air and sea attack to which Palermo was subjected. This may be welcome news to those who visited it before the war and an encouragement to those who may be tempted to include this enchanting product of royal caprice among their future pilgrimages abroad. The illustrations were kindly made available by Mr. C. F. Bell.



6.—THE POMPEIAN BOUDOIR WITH DECORATIONS SAID TO REPRESENT LADY HAMILTON IN HER "ATTITUDES"

THE HALL OF THE WORSHIPFUL SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES

The Society of Apothecaries, incorporated in 1617, secured for their headquarters the town house of the Cobham family, the former hospice of the Black Friars. The present buildings, erected after the Great Fire, came practically unscathed through the bombing of London.

By ARTHUR OSWALD

OF the thirty-six halls of the City Livery Companies that were standing in 1939, twenty were either completely destroyed by bombing or wrecked beyond repair, and fourteen more incurred more or less serious damage. The Apothecaries' Hall was one of the fortunate two to survive intact, in company with the Vintners'. But it had a narrow escape. In October, 1940, a 500-pounder hit the north end of the building, penetrated to the ground, but failed to explode. And only a few yards away to the north-west begins the great area of desolation beside Ludgate Bridge.

Walking southward from Ludgate Hill and leaving the débris behind, you find with a pleasant shock of surprise that you are in a corner of the City which has escaped both war-time violence and peace-time reconstruction. On the left side of what used to be called Water Lane, and is now Black Friars Lane, a classic doorway has an inviting appearance, and if you stop and walk through the archway a few steps take you into another century. The quiet courtyard and its surrounding buildings, the flagstones and the gigantic Georgian lamp on its scrolling standard and solid pedestal might almost suggest that this is an Inn of Court that has wandered eastward. But the display of arms and the four large sashed windows confronting you soon dispel any possible doubts as to identity: the buildings clearly proclaim themselves as the hall of a City company.

The Society of Apothecaries may not be old by City livery company standards, although it has been in existence for well over three centuries; but it is one of the very few companies to remain



1.—THE ENTRANCE IN BLACK FRIARS LANE



2.—LOOKING EAST IN THE COURTYARD
The stucco facing of the hall dates from 1785

a craft guild, fulfilling its original functions, which in course of time have greatly expanded. The apothecaries, before they achieved independence, were protected and regulated by the Grocers' Company, as drugs and medicinal compounds were among the commodities which the grocers bought and sold. In the original charter of the Society emphasis was laid on the anomaly of apothecaries, who compounded and dispensed medicines, being subject to merchants who had no skilled knowledge of the mystery. The Society has always regarded as its virtual founder the Frenchman, Gideon Delaune, who came to England with his father, an émigré pastor and physician. Delaune was appointed apothecary to Anne of Denmark, James I's queen, and it was largely through his influence that the company secured its independence. The charter of incorporation, granted by James I in 1617, was drafted by Francis Bacon. Like others after him, Delaune made a fortune out of a famous pill, for which he must himself have been an excellent advertisement, seeing that he lived to the age of 94. There is a portrait of him above the fireplace in the Court Room (Fig. 9), and his bust, which was saved at the time of the Great Fire, has a place of honour at the south end of the hall (Fig. 5).

We can only allude very briefly here to the subsequent history of the Apothecaries. While in the course of time the Society has become a professional body, holding its own examinations and awarding its own medical diploma, it has also retained much of its original character and it remains a City company exercising its full craft functions. Before the rise of the large modern firms of chemists, the supply of drugs prepared in its laboratories was one of its most important activities. In 1673 the Society began to rent the famous Physic Garden at Chelsea, and later, through the generosity of Sir Hans

Sloane, it became the Society's own property. It has been maintained as a botanical garden ever since, although its custody is now in the hands of a public committee on which the Society is represented.

Before the Reformation the ground which the existing buildings cover formed part of the precincts of the Black Friars, whose property stretched from Ludgate Hill to the river, having Water Lane as its western boundary. The hall, court room and parlour on the east side of the courtyard occupy the site, and probably stand on the old foundations, of the hospice or guest house on the west side of the friars' cloister. They form a range 110 ft. long. The courtyard itself represents the original outer court of the friary, which was entered, as now, from the lane on the west. In 1522 the Emperor Charles V was lodged in the guest-house of the Black Friars, and in preparation for his visit a covered gallery was built connecting his lodging with the palace of Bridewell on the other side of the Fleet River. Its memory was perpetuated by the Society after the Fire when they had a gallery built above an open colonnade on the north side of the courtyard running westward from their new hall. After the Dissolution the friars' guest-house and outer court passed through two or



3.—THE GREAT LAMP IN THE COURT

three hands, and in 1551 were acquired by George Broke, Lord Cobham, as his town house. It was here that his grandson entertained Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of the marriage of Lord Herbert to Anne Russell, when there was a masque performed by eight ladies of the Court and the Queen was persuaded to join in the dance. The well-known Digby painting shows the Queen being borne to Blackfriars in a litter carried by six courtiers with the bridegroom and bride in the foreground. The Cobham property was acquired by the Apothecaries in 1632 from the executors of Lady Anne Howard, whose sister-in-law, Lady Kildare, had received a grant of it after the attainder and execution of her second husband, the Lord Cobham who had entertained Queen Elizabeth. The Society adapted Cobham House to its own needs and the old buildings served their purpose until they were destroyed in the Great Fire.

Since the fires of 1940 and 1941 spared the Apothecaries' Hall that rose out of the ashes of 1666, while destroying so many of its contemporary buildings, it is worth recording the names of the surveyors and craftsmen employed in its construction and in the making of the fine woodwork, now among the few surviving examples of its period in the City. I have to thank the Clerk of the Society for his kindness in allowing me to examine the contemporary Minute Books and



4.—THE HALL, LOOKING SOUTH. WOODWORK BY ROBERT BURGES AND ROGER DAVIS, 1671



5.—THE SCREEN AT THE SOUTH END OF THE HALL. THE BUST IS OF GIDEON DELAUNE, THE REPUTED FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY

Accounts and to make use of the unpublished typescript of a history of the Society left unfinished by the late Dr. Cecil Wall. An instruction issued to two of the assistants in December, 1666, more than two months after the fire, to take care of the iron and lead belonging to the Company, is the first hint in the records of the disaster that had occurred. In the following August "Mr. Jermin," the City Surveyor, and "Mr. Clisbie," a carpenter, came "to vew the Hall ground" and under March 12, 1668, there is an entry in the Warden's accounts: "Spent more att the Sun with Mr. Jermyn and Mr. Sambroke," the latter being a member of the Company. In the spring the site was being cleared of débris preparatory to the work of rebuilding, which, beginning in the summer of 1668, went on over two years. Under April and May, 1668, there are payments to Mr. Mills (Peter Mills, another of the Commissioners) who came "on a vew," but neither he nor Edward Jerman, who died before the end of 1668, seems to have given anything more than advice, and the surveyor in charge was a "Mr. Locke." In October, 1668, he was consulted about the roof of the hall, when the Society decided to have a low-pitched roof covered with lead, and in January, 1670, "Mr. Locke surveyor" received £40 "in full." He is perhaps to be identified as Thomas Locke, the carpenter, who was employed by Sir Roger Pratt on some of his buildings and carried out work in three of the City churches. But the contractor responsible for most of the work was George Clisby, also a carpenter, who was paid instalments of £100 at a time. The bricklayer was Edward Salter, the plasterer a "Mr. Blunt." A "Mr. Young,"



6.—NORTH END OF THE HALL SHOWING THE MINSTRELS' GALLERY

stonemason, supplied a "Draught of the doorecase to the Hall wth the Companys Armes upon it," which was to cost £35, or £30 if in a plainer style.

The hall, court room and parlour are all at first floor level in the east range built on the site of the Friars' hospice, the court room and parlour being placed north of the hall.

Below the hall are the offices of the Clerk and Registrar; the kitchen is beneath the parlour. The entrance in the north-east corner of the courtyard (Fig. 2) was given its present character at the restoration of 1929, when the open colonnade was filled in, the carved doorcase added, and the entrance hall panelled. At the same time the east end of the gallery on the first floor was taken in to give additional space and light to the landing of the main staircase (Fig. 7), and the staircase itself, a good example of its period, was rearranged round a well to show to better advantage its moulded handrail and turned balusters. In the windows seen in the photograph are three large panels of heraldic glass with the arms of the City of London, Charles II and the Company, and the date 1671.

The great hall, nearly 60 ft. long (Fig. 4), was originally entered through a lobby formed by the screen, but in 1793, when the hall was re-roofed, the screen was set back against the end wall. The fine oak wainscoting set up in 1671 cost £117 12s. Of the two joiners, Robert Burges and Roger Davis, the latter figures frequently in accounts published by the Wren Society; he was responsible for woodwork at St. Paul's, in four of the City churches, at Whitehall Palace, and in Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals. Having completed the wainscoting, the same pair contracted for the screen (Fig. 5). Carvings of the royal arms and the arms of the Company were ordered from a Mr. Phillips, who must have been Henry Phillips, the King's Master Carver. In addition to the portraits of former Masters, full lengths of James I and Charles I flank the centrepiece; the James I, a copy by Snelling of the Mytens portrait, was presented in 1666. Other interesting possessions are a great chest of oriental origin, dated 1668, the gift of William Clarke (Fig. 10), the old banners used in the Lord Mayor's water procession and on other State occasions, and a fine candelabrum in two tiers presented by Sir Benjamin Rawling in 1736. The ceiling and the musicians' gallery with its delicate metal-work (Fig. 6) date from the time of the alterations at the end of the 18th century.

The court room (Fig. 9) is also splendidly wainscoted with richly moulded panels, raised and fielded; this woodwork was



(Left) 7.—THE MAIN STAIRCASE

ordered in 1672. Opposite the fireplace is a blind doorcase, with a carving of the royal arms in the pediment, forming an appropriate frame for a portrait of James I showing that monarch wearing a ruff of delicate lace (Fig. 8). Portraits of eminent members of the Society look down from the walls; there is also a sketch by Reynolds of John Hunter, the surgeon. The parlour, north of the court room, is not wainscoted; it has a carved Georgian fireplace, which came from West Harling Hall, Norfolk, and goes well with the 18th-century mahogany furniture (Fig. 11). Leading off from the parlour eastward are the modern examination rooms. The curtailed gallery on the north side of the courtyard is oak-wainscoted and contains a valuable collection of old medical books and herbals in presses ranged along one side of the room.

The courtyard (Fig. 2) acquired its present appearance in 1785 when the brick walls were faced in stucco. The stone stairs in the south-east corner were made in 1671 by Young, the stonemason, at his own cost in discharge of the rent for his riverside premises left unpaid after the Fire. They originally had a stone balustrade. The south side of the court contained the laboratories in the days



9.—THE COURT ROOM, WAINSCOTED IN 1672



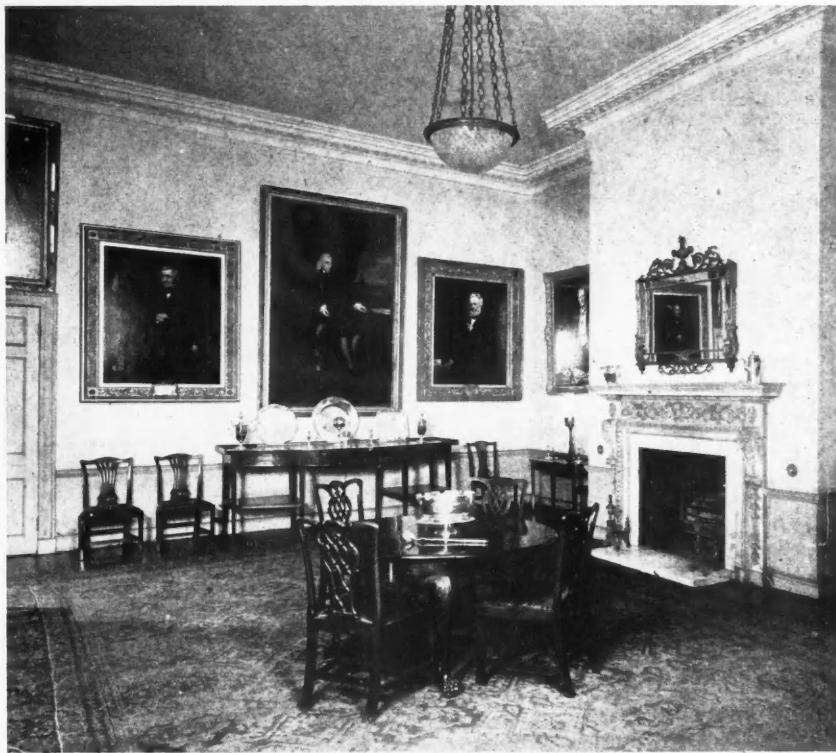
8.—CHARLES II JOINERY AND A PORTRAIT OF JAMES I IN THE COURT ROOM

when the Society sold medicines and instructed apprentices in botany and chemistry. Four houses on the west side of the court seem to have been built about 1684 by John Pelling, the lessee, but an entrance was left in the centre, and it would appear that the stone doorway (Fig. 1) was retained when the street front was reconstructed in 1784-6. There are entries in the Court Book under the year 1784 showing that Messrs. Priest and Severn were the contractors who undertook the rebuilding. The front is of stock brick above a stuccoed ground storey; the arms in the broken pediment over the doorway have been moved to their present position from a doorway a few yards to the north. The inner doorway (Fig. 3) is flanked by pilasters with delicately carved capitals and over the arch there is an oval panel recording the restoration under the Master, John Field.

(Right) 11.—THE PARLOUR



10.—AN ORIENTAL COFFER (1668). 75 ins. x 25 ins. x 33 ins.



THE ART OF CULTIVATING FLOWERING SHRUBS

Written and Illustrated by
MICHAEL HAWORTH-BOOTH

TO have really fine flowering shrubs half the battle is to get the right varieties, those that are absolutely effective and capable of making a show; the other half is to know how to cultivate them so that they really do grow and produce the effect.

Although they can be made to grow superbly side by side in the same bed, the treatment for the more important kinds is quite different. There are two main divisions into which the required attentions can be divided; first the initial preparation of the soil when planting, and secondly the feeding and pruning that come later. It is important to know, too, how a healthy shrub of a given kind should look, so this shall also be described.

Time is short for such jobs nowadays so I will only deal with the more important kinds which are able to repay these special attentions in a worth-while manner.

Taking them in order of flowering, the camellia shall be the first. A healthy camellia will have brilliant and lustrous deep green leaves free from any rustiness or yellowness and the new growths each year will be about six inches long. The camellia likes shady and calm places with a deep moist soil; in Nature it grows in the forest beneath taller trees. When planting, therefore, choose a moist shady spot where fallen leaves gather. Enrich the soil with leaf mould and make a temporary saucer-rim of soil around the plant so that watering can be done easily and quickly. If an established camellia looks seedy, water in the evenings with a small handful of soot in the can so that the liquid looks like brown ale, and cover the saucer, which should extend to outside the circumference of the plant's branches, with a mulch of oak or beech leaves about four inches thick. This will retain the moisture and feed the plant as the leaves decay.

Now let us consider the magnolias. These have fleshy, brittle roots and so suffer severely when moved. The effect of this is to injure the stems so that they no longer act as efficient channels for growth liquids. Thus we should plant our new magnolia in as rich and deep a soil as possible and feed it well with liquid manure when once growth restarts, and cut away



MAGNOLIA SINENSIS. THE CRIMSON CARPELS MAKE A VERY PLEASING CONTRAST WITH THE SILVERY PETALS. THE TREE IS 15 FT. HIGH

the injured nursery-grown wood as soon as we dare in order to encourage a fresh shoot to start from the base. Slugs are very partial to such shoots, so we must be sure to place a ring of slug poison round the young plant or we may well lose it. Once the new shoot starts our troubles are over; it will shoot up like a pole at remarkable speed and thus very quickly provide the framework for a healthy, handsome tree. *Magnolia sinensis*, pictured above, when growing well has leaves from five to seven inches long and makes young growth nearly two feet long each season. *M. Sieboldii (parviflora)* is quite as fine and has the merit of flowering nearly all through the summer. *M. Watsonii*, *M. globosa* and *M. Wilsonii* are other fine species of the same type.

Next we will take an azalea of the evergreen Japanese type, such as the well-known

Hinemayo. A healthy plant will be feathered to the ground and make shoots two inches long ending in a flower bud each year. Peat is the favourite medium here, so give a couple of shovelfuls of peat moss litter, well soaked beforehand, mixed in with the soil when planting. A sunny position in the open suits these charming miniature shrubs, but water may be needed in a dry summer and it is for this reason that the "saucer" is useful. If the plant looks stunted, give a mulch of peat about an inch thick and water well. A few stones may be used to "layer" down the outer branches and so both help the shape of the plant and provide useful new plants as the branches root.

A healthy rhododendron of the ordinary hardy hybrid type should have clean, uniformly rich green, leaves, without brown spots or twisted stalks, each leaf about five inches long and the new shoots each year should be at least as thick as a pencil and about eight inches long. The rhododendron enjoys clearings in woods where it gets the benefit of the shade of distant trees and abundant fallen leaves to keep its thirsty, shallow, roots moist and well fed. Therefore choose a place shaded from the mid-day sun, give plenty of leaf mould when planting, use the "saucer" plan and keep it mulched with fallen leaves as a carpet over the roots six inches thick, and, provided of course that the soil is lime-free, the plant will otherwise look after itself.

The same treatment suits the hybrid azaleas of the Mollis, Knap Hill, occidentale and Ghent types. But, with these, particular care must be taken to see that, when planting, the top of the ball of fibrous root is not buried in the soil, but covered only with a sprinkle of peat and the mulch of dead leaves. Otherwise the basal growing point is smothered and cannot send up the essential fresh shoots from the base each year. It is for this reason only that, in nine gardens out of ten, these azaleas dwindle gradually away from the time they are planted until they die.



THE OCCIDENTALE HYBRID AZALEA EXQUISITA GROWS BETTER IN FULL SUN THAN DO MOST AZALEAS. THE FLOWERS ARE PALE CREAMY PINK

Let us take the shrub-rose next. I refer to the type that can be grown and kept as a large comely bush—not the bedding type with little sprouts protruding from a stump; such a bush, in fact, as *Felicia*, *Betty Prior*, or *Zephyrine Drouhin* will easily make if not overpruned. The rose likes an open, windy, sunny position and turf-loam to grow in. Therefore put half a dozen inverted turves in the bottom of a wide, deep hole when planting, then a sprinkle of fairly heavy soil and then plant deep enough to bury the briar stock and yet leave the true rose's bottom buds just peeping out. Azaleas are nearly always planted too deep and roses too shallow. A healthy rose should make a few new shoots from the base each year but have its main framework of two- or three-year-old branches. The secret is to cut away only just enough of the oldest wood each year to induce just a shoot or two from the base, that is, if you want the large comely bush, and not the snags and sprouts which make the average rose bed such a dreary sight most of the year.

Now let us consider the brooms. These plants like an open position and need a poorish soil and stern clipping of the new wood, when young, if they are to make good bushy specimens. A well-grown broom should be the shape

of a mole-heap, feathered to the ground. In a shady, moist place they make gangling short-lived plants of little decorative value; therefore plant your brooms in shallow-soiled places in full sun and do not feed them. With the help of the friendly bacteria living on their roots they do this quite adequately for themselves. Cut off faded flowers of roses, brooms, rhododendrons and azaleas if seed is not needed, and so save the plants the work of seed ripening.

Lastly we have the hydrangea, the varieties of *H. macrophylla*, either the mop-headed or the flat-headed types, which are to my mind more attractive. The prototype of this hydrangea is a sea-shore plant that grows wild in Japan, and it blooms in the overcast and rainy period in late July and early August. This is awkward, because it wants an open position to grow and set flower buds in and a shady one to flower in. The best compromise is to give it shade from the mid-day sun, from trees or house walls, and an open sky overhead. Under the comparatively grey skies of the West full sun and exposure suit it well. As a sea-shore plant the hydrangea also likes a moist atmosphere and all we can do about this is to put it near large trees if we can. It is no good putting the plant underneath

them as it only makes soft growth and does not flower freely, even if it survives the winters. Besides, the young shoots necessary to take the place of the older growth are palatable to slugs. Plant in fairly heavy soil, with rotted farm-yard manure added, and make the "saucer" with particular care, as it will be desirable to water weekly for at least the first season. Start watering in May if the weather is dry, giving a gallon of water per plant into which one quarter ounce of sulphate of iron (any chemist can supply it) is stirred, and cease watering, except when the plant wilts in heat, in August. This treatment will not fully "blue" the flowers of a bad "blueing" variety, but it will ensure healthy growth and deep green leaves and pure blue flowers on the real blue varieties such as *Générale Vicomtesse de Vibraye*, *Blue Prince*, *Bluewave*, etc. Never prune hydrangeas until growth starts in spring, then prune very lightly if at all, as advised for the shrub-rose.

All the flowering shrubs described above, except possibly the magnolias, are ideal for even the smallest gardens, and, looked after in the manner described, will make a real contribution, better every year, to the display with little trouble compared with the labour needed for bedding, herbaceous, or alpine plants.

DALY DOES IT AGAIN

I MEAN to keep a diary of the *News of the World* Tournament at St. Anne's, and so am dutifully sitting down, in a rather battered and dilapidated condition, to tackle the first day, Wednesday. It consisted, so far as I and too many thousands of others were concerned, of Cotton and Von Nida, and never have I struggled so hard to see so little. I can remember a good many crowds: I tried to watch Vardon and Taylor when they were drawn together in the Championship at Prestwick; I followed Macdonald Smith, also at Prestwick, when he set out to try to catch Jim Barnes; I saw the Walker Cup Match at St. Andrews in 1938; but all those crowds were child's play to this one. They were good humoured, well behaved, admirably stewarded, but there were so many of them that nobody could see a shot; or perhaps it would be truer to say that if anybody did, by good luck or by running, see one shot, he could not possibly see the next.

This was naturally disappointing, and in any case a match so eagerly awaited and so loudly trumpeted as "the match of the year" or even "the match of the century," is almost bound to fall just a little flat. And yet it produced some truly magnificent golf by Cotton. Never have I admired him more; he dominated the scene and he certainly dominated his enemy. Von Nida is a very fine golfer; he has given his proofs this summer over and over again, but this time, set beside Cotton at his best, and playing stroke for stroke against him, he was simply not in the hunt as a striker of the ball. For once in a while I think he was conscious of his inferiority, and bravely as he tried—and he never ceased to try—he could not get over it. Moreover he did quite definitely play badly for the first six holes. At four out of the six he was one over par, and in this company that is just not good enough. Later he came more or less back to his rightful game, but it was too late.

When Cotton was four up after ten holes—and he might have been even more—the match seemed dead and over. Then he made a slip at the 11th, and Von Nida took his chance and won it. He rubbed it in too, with a two at the 12th, and two down is a vastly different thing from four down. At the 14th he seemed likely to be only one down, but Cotton, calm and unshaken, saved the hole with a pitch and a putt, and then polished his man off with two consecutive and magnificent threes. A great day and a great show, but a great match—no.

* * *

Thursday. A most miserable morning with a leaden sky punctuated by a few multi-coloured umbrellas, and a persistent rain. I think it no shame to say that my watching was done almost entirely through the clubhouse windows looking down on the home green. There were several good finishes, but life was

comparatively flat till Cotton's crowd (he alone could have a crowd on such a day) came into view, and it was known that McIntosh was holding gallantly on to him. I gather that Cotton's putting had something of a relapse after his game against Von Nida, and that he ought to have clinched it coming home but too often took three putts. Anyhow, McIntosh deserved all possible credit for getting him to the last hole. There is a temptation to write about no one but Cotton, and it is particularly strong as to the afternoon round when he went gloriously mad against E. E. Whitcombe and holed 15 holes in six under fours. I will resist it, however, merely saying that Whitcombe stuck to his guns like a man and played well enough to beat most other people.

And so to Adams and Rees—the best of fun—much brilliant golf and a little rough and tumble to leaven the lump. Adam's five at the 11th, where he holed from off the green after four atrocious shots while Rees missed a tiny one for a four, might have turned the fate of Empires. So to a lesser degree might the 13th, where Adams got a four out of the wood, and Rees took three putts and a five. However, these events only inspired Rees to some most inhuman putts—one of eight yards for a three at the 14th, ten yards for another three at the 15th and eight or nine feet—fully as valuable—to keep his nose in front at the 17th. He deserved to win, but my heart bled for Adams, who, to his eternal credit, came off the home green wreathed in smiles.

* * *

Friday, a day as perfect and sunshiny as the first day, with a crowd if not quite so big, at least big enough. As far as I am personally concerned it has been the day of the discovery of Van Donck. I knew, of course, that he was a good player, and I had seen him play a shot or two which were very pleasant to look at, but I had not realised how good he was. When a friend told me the night before that he would beat Rees I was a little surprised and incredulous, but the friend was right, for he beat him fairly and squarely with no doubt about it. I never saw a much longer putt than that with which he began the match for a two at the first hole. "By gum," said a Lancashire gentleman behind me, "I bet he's feeling elated." It was a cheering start, and the small and impudent field mouse that scuttled across the fifth tee just as Rees was about to play may also have been a help; but he did play very, very well, and with Rees just failing at his putts—and he nearly always holes some of them—Van Donck always looked like a winner.

In the afternoon, of course, all eyes were on Cotton and Daly in the semi-final. Cotton also began by holing a long putt for a two; everyone said he was once more going to "turn on the

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

heat" and do some indecent number under fours. But he did not; in fact, he made a good many mistakes and was certainly not driving as well as he had been. He did get two cruel stymies, the kind of stymies that might encourage the tender-hearted to approve of the American rule allowing the ball to be lifted when within six inches of the hole. Still, on the day Daly played beyond question the better golf. He was beautifully accurate all the way, and with all his clubs, and his putting was a delight to see. Time and again there was a murmur in the crowd that he was short, but the ball, hit perfectly clean and true, rolled on and on and was hovering round the hole in the end. It ought to be a worthy final, and I am not prepared to prophesy. My inclination is for Daly, but that Van Donck is playing confoundedly well.

* * *

Saturday. My rather cautious and half-hearted prophecy turns out to be right, for Daly won at the 16th hole in the second round. Both played very well indeed, and I cannot think of any learned or ingenious reason to give why Daly won. He did no one thing the better of the two, as far as I could see; but on the whole he was definitely a little better of the two, and in the afternoon, when once he had become three up at the fifth hole, he gave the impression of having the match in hand and playing well within himself. The early stages of the morning round produced some tremendous fireworks. At the 4th, which wanted two uncommonly fine shots against the wind, Van Donck laid a great iron shot four feet from the pin, and holed his putt for three against Daly's copy-book four. At the fifth both were putting for two; Van Donck just missed and Daly's ball wriggled in by the back door. Van Donck promptly came back at him with another gorgeous iron shot to within six feet, and down went the putt for his third consecutive three. Things could not go on at this pace, and the game quieted down though the golf remained very sound. Daly just got ahead through two rather weak holes of his opponent's, the 12th and 13th, and though he was once pulled back he was one up again at lunch.

In the afternoon he was two up at the third and three up at the fifth, and after that there was not much doubt. It is a great feather in Daly's cap to have done what only the great James Braid has ever succeeded in doing and that forty years ago, namely to win the Open Championship and the Professional Match Play Championship in the same year. It will give him a great send-off for his American adventure. Let me end by saying that St. Anne's was in the most perfect imaginable order and the stranger within the Club's gates was, as usual, in danger of being killed by kindness.

THE FUTURE OF AN 18th-CENTURY SQUARE

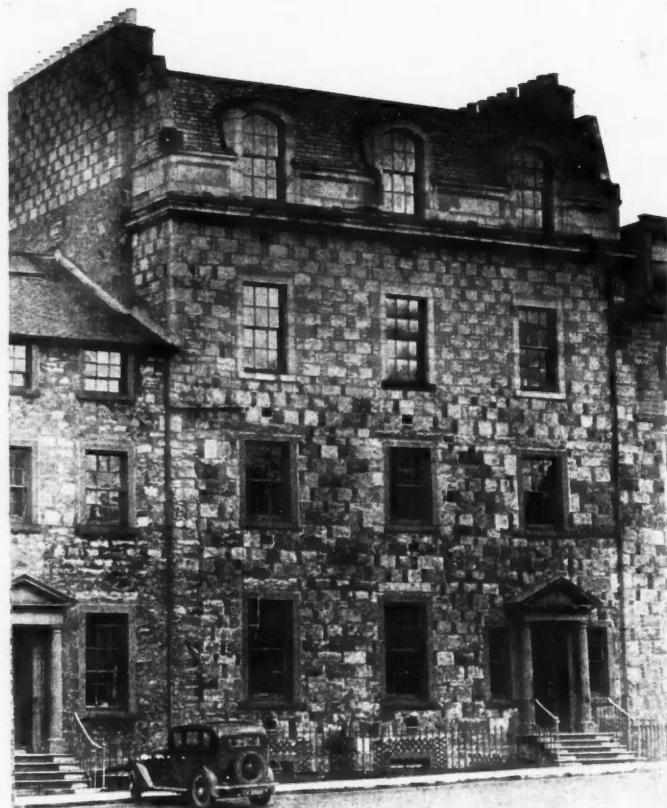
By SHEILA G. FORMAN
Photographs by PATRICK FORMAN

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY'S projected plan to acquire the whole of the 18th-century George Square, part of which it already owns, to demolish the present houses and to build something "finer, more imposing and of greater benefit to the city," has aroused a storm of protest which is reverberating over much of Scotland. Not only the rallying of cultural bodies to the fray, but indignant letters to the Press and heated discussions in club-rooms and over tea-tables testify to the deep interest awakened in the public. While there is sympathy with the University's desire to expand on a more compact design, the destruction of George Square, to make way for a Scientific Department "with boilerhouse, etc., in a form as yet unknown, would seem to many a rash act of vandalism.

The architecture in itself, however, is not the primary consideration, although these mid-18th-century stone houses with their good proportions, solid walls and occasional touches of elegance have a dignified, well-mannered air. But it is the rich historical associations of almost every house in the square that urge the strongest plea for their preservation. It has been said that a considerable part of the history of Scotland during the last part of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries might be written from a study of the lives of the inhabitants of George Square. As this period was perhaps the highest peak in the cultural development of the country, the claim is not an unimportant one.

Until the middle of the 18th century, Edinburgh had been almost entirely contained within Floodden Wall—a curious boundary which as a means of defence was quite inadequate. The élite lived cheek by jowl in the "wynds" and "lands" of the High Street, where tall narrow houses grew up so close to each other that the occupants could often join hands from their respective windows. The first migration from these dark overcrowded dwellings was not to the new town across the old Nor' Loch, but south to the open uplands in the neighbourhood now known as the Meadows. By the end of the century this area was covered with houses, mainly owing to the enterprise and foresight of the architect, John Brown. Ross Park, on which George Square is built, was offered for sale in 1761, twenty-six acres being priced at £1,200. The Town Council declined to buy this at the time, but no sooner had Brown stepped in and acquired it than the Corporation saw their mistake and proposed to take it over from him for £2,000. Brown, however, who saw the immense possibilities of the ground, held out for £20,000, which he eventually received from them in the form of an annual return.

The north side of The Great Square, as it was then called, was begun in 1766 (Fig. 2) and in 1779 the east and west sides were finished, all the houses being completed by 1785. Craigmellar stone was used for building,



1.—No. 13, GEORGE SQUARE, EDINBURGH, ONCE THE HOME OF LORD BRAXFIELD, IMMORTALISED IN STEVENSON'S *WEIR OF HERMISTON*



2.—THE NORTH SIDE OF THE GREAT SQUARE, AS GEORGE SQUARE WAS INITIALLY CALLED, WAS BEGUN IN 1766

and Michael Naysmith, the chief mason, took great pride in the "elegance and substantiality" of his work. Brown, as "heritable proprietor" of the square, laid down strict and definite rules for the inhabitants, forbidding them to deal in trade of any sort, to keep the square garden "in good order and in an ornate manner," not to raise their chimney stalks higher than those of their neighbours, and to pay a sum not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the respective rents towards the "cleansing, lighting and watching."

His plans for a dignified and select new quarter materialised with swift and unprecedented success, and the gentry, still crammed into the dim closes of the High Street, looked out with envy towards the comfortable and spacious mansions growing up on the southern slopes of the city. Formal dinner parties now took the place of the rowdy supper parties that had been a feature of life in the High Street, and an invitation to dine in George Square was of such importance that "it was customary for egotistic persons so favoured to stand at the Cross in full dinner dress during the afternoon so that their friends might know that they were to dine in the aristocratic suburb that evening."

In 1792 the peace and seclusion of the square was disturbed by an event that

may have reminded the residents that a bloody revolution was then raging across the Channel. There had already been rioting in Edinburgh that year as a result of the agitation for Parliamentary and Burgh reform that was strongly opposed by the Home Secretary for Scotland, Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, and his nephew Robert Dundas, the Lord Advocate, both resident in the square. On the evening of June 5 an angry mob gathered outside No. 5, the Home Secretary's house, armed with sticks and stones and carrying an effigy of the Lord Advocate which they intended to burn there. The family, after trying to expostulate with the rioters, were driven back into the house under a shower of stones and eventually soldiers from the castle garrison were summoned. After the sheriff had appealed to the crowd in vain, the order to fire was given and there was a general dispersal, but not before several people had been severely wounded and blood lay in pools on the pavements of the square. The same house, afterwards known as Melville House, which is now incorporated with George Watson's Ladies' College, witnessed happier scenes in 1797, when it was the home of Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown. The great naval victory was celebrated with much rejoicing in Edinburgh, and on the night of October 24 the admiral's house was illuminated, with representations of a ship with flying streamers in each of the lower windows.

No. 13 on the same side of the square (Fig. 1) belonged to Lord Braxfield, the "hanging judge" immortalised in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Weir of Hermiston*, where it is recorded that "My Lord's house was wretchedly ill-guided; nothing answerable to the expense of maintenance but the cellar which was his own private care." The eccentric Mr. Sym, Writer to the Signet, lived at No. 20, where contributors to *Blackwood's Magazine* would gather for literary and convivial evenings. James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, was a frequent visitor there, when he and his host would play Scottish music together. "At the end of every tune," Hogg writes, "we took a glass, and still our enthusiasm increased, our energies of execution being redoubled; till ultimately it became not only a well-contested race of fiddlesticks but a trial of strength to determine which should drown the other." Sym, who died in 1845 at the age of ninety-three, had lived all his life in fear of burglars, having a triple lock on his door and the following notice placed on the small back green of the house: "There are man-traps and spring-guns in these gardens; so that if after this fair notice any person attempting to go over shall be killed or wounded and so come to a miserable, painful and untimely death, their blood will be upon their own heads. Persons attempting to climb on the dykes will be shot at from the windows."

No. 25 (Fig. 4) was the home of Sir Walter Scott for nearly twenty years. His father moved there in 1779 from the unhealthy precincts of College Wynd in the High Street, where six of his children had died in infancy. The young Walter benefited from the fresh air and pleasant surroundings of his new home, although he was never a strong child and was often bullied by his more robust elder brothers. Stern discipline, however, was



3.—THE EAST SIDE OF THE SQUARE, NOT COMPLETED UNTIL 1779. LOCAL STONE FROM CRAIGMILLAR WAS USED FOR BUILDING

apparently approved by the Scott family, for Sir Walter writes "when the Singing Master attended us in George Square, our neighbour, Lady Cumming, sent to beg that the boys might not all be flogged at precisely the same hour, as though she had no doubt the punishment was deserved, the noise of the concord was really dreadful."

On the other side of the Scotts' house at No. 26 lived the brilliant advocate, Hugh Erskine, a son of the Earl of Buchan and brother of Lord Erskine who was raised to the Wool-sack. At No. 55 resided Henry Mackenzie,

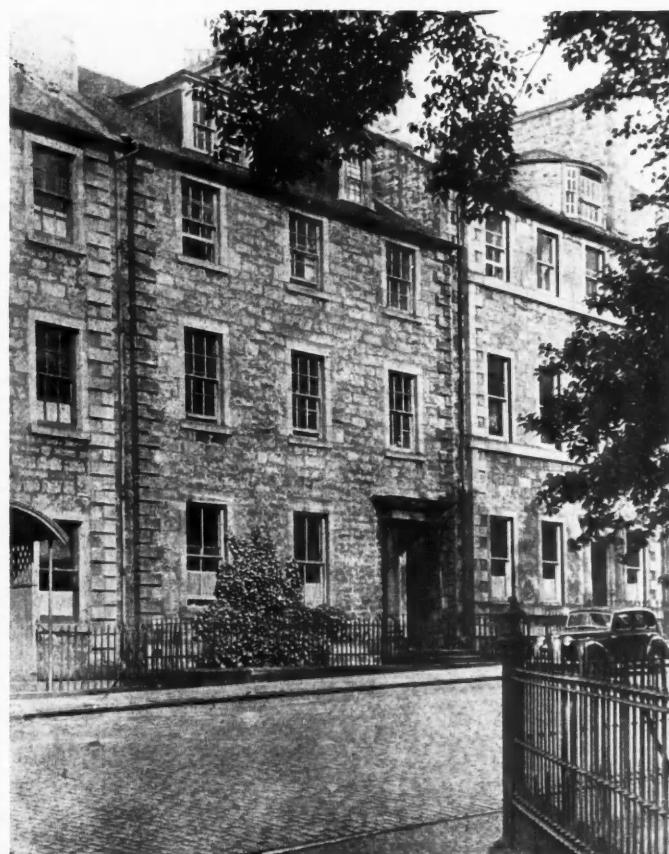
one of the first critics to recognise the genius of Burns and author of *The Man of Feeling*. Here he would entertain his friends Hume, Adam Smith and Scott. At the beginning of the 18th century the east side of the square accommodated many prominent Border families. No. 58 housed the family of James Stuart, who killed Sir Alexander Boswell, son of Dr. Johnson's biographer, in a duel for having satirised him in an Edinburgh periodical. Stuart was tried in 1822 after much discussion in the House of Commons, but was acquitted of murder. Sir Alexander Boswell, who disapproved of his father's association with Johnson, was talented as a poet, antiquary, bibliographer and musician.

John Brown's dictum about trade seems to have lapsed in the 18th century, for No. 22 belonged to a firm of booksellers with whom Jane Welsh often stayed.

Here she met Carlyle and from this time her visits became even more frequent in spite of her family's disapproval of the friendship. He gave her German lessons here and they read Schiller together and discussed Goethe's philosophy. But even at this early stage of their acquaintance there must have been some disagreement in outlook, for one day, as they were walking down Princes Street, Carlyle remarked, "How many things there are which I do not want," to which Jane replied, "How many things there are which I cannot get." They were married in 1826.

These are but glimpses of the pageant that processed through George Square down the years. Not all the memories of those who made history there with the pen and the sword are inseparable from their dwellings, but there are others who lived more unobtrusively within the pattern of the times whose immortality would as surely perish.

There can be no progress without constant reference to the past, and with the disintegration of George Square would vanish a unique spiritual legacy from a gracious and cultured age.



4.—No. 25, WHERE SIR WALTER SCOTT LIVED FOR NEARLY 20 YEARS

CORRESPONDENCE

A GREY SEAL IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

SIR.—Returning from Ostend to Dover in the cross-Channel boat on September 22, I had an excellent view of a young grey seal about two miles off the French coast at Dunkirk. Is it usual for grey seals to be seen as far east as the Straits of Dover at this or at any other time of year?—JOHN SWINTON, *Pirbright Camp, Woking, Surrey.*

[Grey seals are not usually found in the English Channel.—ED.]

HIDDEN RIGHTS OF WAY

SIR.—Some of our county councils will find a tough job ahead of them if they are called upon to map the rights of way in their area, as suggested in the Hobhouse report on footpaths, to which you referred in an Editorial Note last week. It is not so much a matter of establishing the right to cross a field as of finding just where the right of way, if any, exists. To attempt, as I did lately, to follow a footpath between two villages as shown on the ordnance survey map is to risk the unpleasant experience of being insultingly ordered off by an infuriated landowner.

Of late years many rights of way have become hidden. All there is to mark them may be a stone somewhere hidden in brambles, a couple of rails, overgrown by a hedge, over which villagers have clambered for generations, even a kissing-gate now off its hinges and reinforced against cattle with barbed wire. These landmarks show the path to the initiated, but the stranger may be unable to recognise them.

The field paths need first to be found and established, and then clearly marked where they leave the road, so that the country-lover may know the right place to turn aside on to them.—MADGE S. SMITH, *West Hause, Bovey, North Devon.*

AN OPPORTUNIST MAGPIE

SIR.—I recently saw a fully grown thrush either stun or kill itself by flying into a window. Immediately a magpie swooped down, picked it up, and carried it off, followed by several birds chattering with rage. Do magpies eat flesh as well as eggs?

I also recently saw a waterhen with a fish 2 ins. long struggling in its beak.

With reference to your correspondence about the scarcity of swallows in certain areas of England, here in Staffordshire there have been more than usual nesting in the buildings this year, and all have raised a second brood. House-martins have also been plentiful, but the tree-creepers have disappeared after the hard winter.—D. V. CHAWNER (Miss), *Burston, near Stafford.*

[Magpies regularly prey on young birds and small mammals and will attack even the adults if they are sickly or injured.—ED.]

NEW LIFE FOR OLD BUILDINGS

SIR.—With reference to the letter from Mr. G. B. Wood in COUNTRY LIFE of last week about giving old buildings a new lease of life, during a recent visit to the village of Hurst Green which lies close to Stonyhurst College, in Lancashire, I was interested to see the building illustrated in the enclosed photograph. On enquiry I learnt that what might have been either a new school or a hotel was a set of almshouses that had been removed, stone by stone, from Longridge Fell near by and rebuilt to be used as workers' cottages.

A stone plaque in the centre of the building is inscribed: "Shireburn's Almshouse. Built at Kemple on Longridge Fell A.D. 1706. Rebuilt



15th-CENTURY CARVED SILL ON THE WHITE SWAN INN AT CLARE, SUFFOLK, WITH THE ROYAL ARMS AND THE ARMS OF MORTIMER QUARTERING DE BURGH

See letter: The Chained Swan.

here A.D. 1946 and named Shireburn Cottages."

It seems that the almshouses were erected by Sir Nicholas Shireburn, from a charity established by his father, Richard Shireburn, but were later bought by the College authorities, in a dilapidated condition, but fortunately with the stonework in reasonably good repair and the roof intact.

They are now placed just off the road close to the entrance gates of the college and are a fine sight, with most of the principal features of the old building retained. The wide semi-circular flight of steps leads directly on to a balustraded terrace which is enclosed on its three sides by the cottages. Practically the whole of the balustrade had been removed, and this has been replaced by new stonework.

Six stone urns on the pediment of the old central chapel block had been removed sometime ago, as it was feared that they might also be lost. These have now been replaced, and the finials, all of which were lost, have

been faithfully copied and placed on the gable ends.

An upper storey has been added to the almshouses on either side of the chapel block, but otherwise the exterior of the building remains the same. The interiors have been made quite modern with baths, electric light, etc.—RALPH WRIGLEY, 37, Salthill Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

For comparison with our correspondent's photograph, we reproduce an old illustration showing the Shireburn Almshouses in their original position on Longridge Fell.—ED.]

THE CHAINED SWAN

SIR.—Your correspondent's interesting photograph of the carved sill below a window at Newport, Essex (COUNTRY LIFE, August 29) reminded me of another splendidly designed carving at Clare, Suffolk, not many miles away. Canted at an angle of about 45 degrees, this wooden bracket—supporting nothing to-day—graces the exterior wall of the White Swan Inn

and shows many interesting features. The white swan in the centre is, in heraldic language, gorged with a crown, and is chained to a tree on the left, from which depend two suns, while on the opposite side there is a vine laden with grapes. Armorial shields at the two ends bear the Royal arms of England and France differenced for the eldest son, and the quartered arms of Mortimer and de Burgh. Another badge, seen on the left, is a crescent enclosing a star.

Probably this carving represents the mediaeval practice of a local hostelry using as a trade sign the heraldic of some notable family of the neighbourhood.—ANTIQUARIAN, *Aldeburgh, Suffolk.*

From the great Norman family de Clare the Honor of Clare and the lordship of this Suffolk town, where there was formerly a castle, descended through the de Burghs to the Mortimers and so to Edward IV, who gave the Clare lands to his mother, Cicely of York.—ED.]

PROBLEM OF A CONVERSATION PIECE

SIR.—The conversation piece by Anthony Devis illustrated by Mr. Clifford Smith in your issue of September 12 seems, as implied by Mr. Gilbert Turner in his letter of last week, to have been painted at a point very close to the present boundary between Kew Gardens and the Old Deer Park. The telescope at first made me think of Kew Observatory, but this was not built until 1768-69, and lies in any case too far to the south to give this view of Syon. The position is, however, close to that of the old Palace of Kew, originally Kew House.

Brayley's *History of Surrey* (1850), Vol. III, p. 141, states of this that it came to Sir Henry Capel, afterwards Lord Capel and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who died in 1696. It continued with his widow until her death in 1721, when "the property next devolved on Samuel Molyneux, esq., who had married the Lady Elizabeth Capel, daughter of Algernon, second earl of Essex, and grand-niece of Lord Capel. This gentleman, who was secretary to George the Second before his elevation to the throne, resided at Kew, where he devoted his time to scientific pursuits, and especially to the study of optics and astronomy; and he erected a telescope with which, in 1725, Dr. Bradley, afterwards Astronomer Royal, made the first observations which led to his two great discoveries, the Aberration of Light, and the Nutation of the Earth's Axis; . . . Mr. Molyneux died in April, 1728; and his widow married the notorious empiric, Nathaniel St. André, (the great patron of the infamous Mrs. Tofts, of Godalming) who was publicly accused of having hastened the death of the Lady Elizabeth's first husband, in order to become her second mate. About the year 1730, Frederick, prince of Wales, obtained a long lease of Kew house from the Capel family . . ."

Is it possible that the costumes shown are as early as 1725? There



THE SHIREBURN ALMS-HOUSES AT STONYHURST: (above) ON THEIR FORMER SITE ON LONGRIDGE FELL AND (below) RE-ERECTED AS COTTAGES NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO STONYHURST COLLEGE

See letter: New Life for Old Buildings





MARKET CROSSES IN THE FORM OF ROTUNDAS AT (left to right) TICKHILL, SWAFFHAM AND MOUNTSORREL

See letter: *Vanbrugh's Rotunda*

was notoriously little change in the first half of the 18th century, but only an expert can decide. I may add that Samuel Molyneux was the son of William Molyneux, also an astronomer, and author of the famous tract *The Case of Ireland*. As to the landscape, there are plans of the Deer Park and West Sheen of c. 1730 in the British Museum (Roy. XLI. 16, a-e), and a photostat copy of Thomas Richardson's large plan of the whole Royal Manor of Richmond (including Kew) in 1771 (Maps 5310 37). Possibly further attention might be given to the Middlesex shore, where the fence and trees on the extreme left afford a possibility of establishing an exact position.—JOHN H. HARVEY, *Half Moon Cottage, Little Bookham, Surrey.*

PICTURES OF WINDSOR CHAIRS

SIR.—A minor point of interest in the painting by Anthony Devis, may merit remark. As the date of the work is about 1750, it forms an uncommonly early record of Windsor chairs in England: indeed, I cannot offhand recall any earlier graphic record. This is not to suggest that Windsor chairs were new inventions in 1750 (they may well have been evolved between 1675 and 1700) but merely to stress the scarcity of pictures showing them during the first hundred years of their

with Vanbrugh's beautiful building.—F. A. GIRLING, *Holly Lodge, Lawford, Manningtree, Essex.*

[The domed form of market cross with circular colonnade, examples of which Mr. Girling shows, may well have been inspired by the rotundas erected as ornaments in landscape parks.—ED.]

LINK WITH THE KISSING BOUGH

SIR.—May I contribute a somewhat belated addendum to your correspondence early this year about the revival of the Kissing Bough?

The Kissing Bough bears a striking likeness to the Advent *Kranz* or wreath hung in the chancel of German churches in the Advent season. I was charmed with this and its mystical symbolism when I saw it for the last time at Advent 1945, in the churches of the Rhineland. It consists of a large hoop of evergreens and fir cones with four large candles fixed on it. Below the candles are streamers of purple ribbon. On the first Sunday in Advent one candle is lit, on Advent II a second, and so on until at Christmas the "Full Light" is seen.

I noticed a table version of the wreath in the houses of the people, both Lutheran and Roman Catholic, and it was even to be found in cellars where blitzed families were living. The household version was usually made with a small centre standard from which ribbons hang. It was charming, and there was a real sense of the coming joy of Christmas as the lighting of the candles grew Sunday by Sunday.

—LEONARD J. BIRCH (Rev.), *Beoley Vicarage, Redditch, Worcestershire.*



AN UNUSUAL REPRESENTATION OF THE HOLY TRINITY IN A SUFFOLK CHURCH

See letter: *A Trinity of Rabbits*

existence.—J. D. U. WARD, *Abingdon, Berkshire.*

VANBRUGH'S ROTUNDA

SIR.—Illustrating the article on Stowe by Mr. Christopher Hussey in COUNTRY LIFE of September 12 there is a photograph of Vanbrugh's Rotunda. This building is in the tradition of some 18th-century market crosses such as those at Swaffham, built by Lord Orford in 1783, at Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, and at Tickhill, Yorkshire. Possibly you may care to publish these photographs for comparison

also occurs as a plaster ceiling decoration in the King's Bedchamber, King Richard's House, Scarborough, and I notice that Mr. Edmund Vale has seen it somewhere in Devon and also at the now destroyed Paderborn Cathedral, Germany.

It would be interesting to hear whether any reader knows of other examples.—G. BERNARD WOOD, *Rawdon, Leeds.*

A SOUVENIR OF CORK

SIR.—With reference to Major Wade's letter in your issue of September 12 about a tape-holder with micro-photographs set in it, in an old box of treasures I recently found a small black pig carved in wood, measuring 1 in. from snout to tail, and standing

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. There is a hole $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter through its stomach filled by a minute magnifying glass, through which can be seen a sheet of photographs entitled "A Souvenir of Cork," including Blarney Castle, Grand Parade, etc. There is no photographer's name printed, as in Major Wade's tape-holder, where the photographs are in memory of English towns and the photographer's name is Mr. McKee, of Dublin.

Is it possible that Mr. McKee also made the Irish pig and was, indeed, the inventor and maker of these quaint little treasures? It would be interesting also to know how this microscopic work is carried out.—V. M. S. FINNIS (Miss), *Martinheo, Waterlow Road, Reigate, Surrey.*

Micro-photographs such as those described by our correspondent and measuring 3-4 mm. sq., were set also in the top of fountain pens. There was nothing subtle about their presentation; they were simply stuck on to the end of the glass through which one looked, which was an ordinary magnifying-glass.—ED.]

ANOTHER NATURAL HONEYCOMB

SIR.—Apropos of the letter in your issue of September 26 about some bees which made a honeycomb in a wood near Sheffield, I enclose a photograph of a set of three perfect combs which a colony of bees

have built suspended from a branch of a hawthorn hedge at Heath and Reach, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. The largest comb is about two feet deep.

Reputable opinion in this district considers the combs to be the work of a late swarm. Some of the bees can be seen clustered on one of the combs.—B. BLINCO, *Dulce Domum, Bassett Road, Leighton Buzzard.*

FRUIT-SHY BIRDS

SIR.—With reference to Mr. T. C. Chamley's remarks in your issue of September 19 about birds not attacking fruit this year, in spite of my not taking any special care to net my strawberries this summer, they were not eaten by birds, whereas in previous years I have found birds under the net. I put it down to the terrible death roll of birds during the exceptionally cold winter.—G. W. HILDITCH, *Weir View, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.*

FOR USE IN BAKING

SIR.—The wooden spoon-shaped implement referred to by Mr. Edward F. Gray in your issue of September 19 is that with which the baker thrusts into or retrieves from an old-fashioned deep brick oven the baking tins in which the bread is baked. I saw one in use in a bakery in Lewes recently, but it was more than twice as long as 21 inches.

The wedge-shaped blade is in-



A SET OF HONEYCOMBS SUSPENDED IN A HEDGE

See letter: *Another Natural Honeycomb*



PART OF THE VAYNOL PARK, CARNARVONSHIRE, HERD OF WILD WHITE CATTLE

See letter: Wild White Cattle

serted under the tin, which is then pushed forward to arm's length within the oven. It is interesting to watch the more difficult spearing movement by which the wedge is thrust under the tin and withdrawn with the tin balanced on it.—ANTONY DALE, 46, Sussex Square, Brighton, 7.

FISHING FOR OCTOPUS

SIR.—When I was in Southern Italy during the war I frequently ate fried

amalgamated with Warings, who had come from Liverpool and had occupied premises opposite to where they are now which previously, I believe, housed Duveen. Warings also occupied premises farther east, now demolished, previously occupied by Collinson and Lock, who had come from Fleet Street, and also at one time by Jackson and Graham.—STANLEY HOWARD, 18A, St. James's Place, S.W.1

THE SPREAD EAGLE

SIR.—Having only recently come across a copy of COUNTRY LIFE of July 25, I am much interested in a letter and a photograph of an inn sign, The Royal Oak, Withypool, Somerset, painted by Captain J. F. Hutchings, R.N., Commander of the Naval Force Pluto.

By a coincidence there is another inn sign, not a hundred yards from where I live, painted by a member of the Army Pluto team. This sign has recently been painted by M. C. Farrar Bell (late Captain, Royal Engineers) for that famous old inn, The Spread Eagle, at Thame. The sign depicts

most warlike eagle, resplendent in black and gold on a scarlet background.

While both artists certainly met during Pluto operations, neither of them was aware that the other followed the same pursuit in better days, let alone practised in the narrow field of inn-sign painting.—F. J. PETRE, Holloways, Thame, Oxfordshire.

AN INN SIGN AT THAME PAINTED BY
M. C. FARRAR BELL

See letter: The Spread Eagle

octopus (*O. vulgaris*) in the restaurants. It was very strange to see the curled arms of these molluscs—each bearing double rows of suckers—on one's plate.

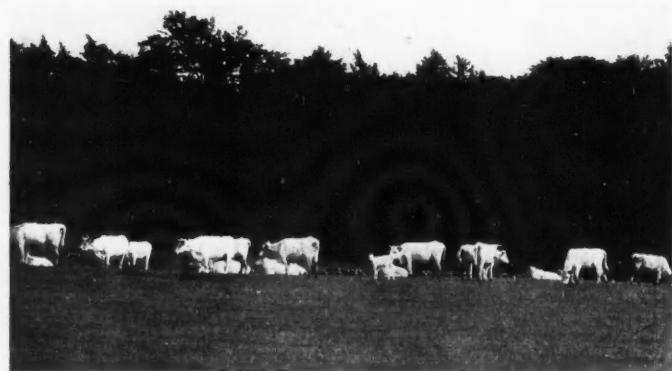
There was apparently no lack of this delicacy, but only occasionally did I see the octopus fishers at work. They were wizened old men, working with their trousers rolled above the knee and continually soaked up to the waist by the breakers.

They probed for the octopus among the rocks with a pole bearing a three-pronged hook, but captures were few and far between. Each man carried on the front of his jacket a tiny bottle containing some liquid and a bit of stick. Every few minutes the fishermen flicked one or two drops of the liquid on to the water by means of the little stick.

What the function of this liquid was I never discovered; perhaps one of your readers can tell me what the liquid is and what effect it has on the octopus. Is its use simply a local superstition, or does it possess a sufficiently strong scent to attract the creatures from the crevices in which they lurk?—F. R. TREACHER, 1, Becketts Avenue, Townsend, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

GILLOWS OF LANCASTER

SIR.—In the article on Gillows of Lancaster in a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE it was stated that Gillows came to London and erected premises on the site of the present showroom of Waring and Gillow in Oxford Street. May I make a correction? It was on the site where Selfridges now stands that Gillows were established until 1906 (Hindley and Wilkinson were hereabouts, I believe). After which they



See letter: Wild White Cattle

WILD WHITE CATTLE

SIR.—With reference to the correspondence that has followed Mr. Lionel Edwards's recent article on the white cattle of Dynevor, Carmarthenshire, it may interest your readers to see two photographs of the wild white cattle of Vaynol Park, Carnarvonshire.

These cattle to-day number about thirty and are of the Cadzow rather than the Chillingham type, in that they have jet black muzzles and black interiors to the ears, and that the majority of them have black on the forelegs also. When I saw the herd in June, the beasts were moulting, with the result that the neck skin, relieved by a few large black freckles, showed up pink through the thinning hairs of the moult. The rest of them is a creamy white. The Chillingham cattle, on the other hand, have foxy, red coloured hair in the ear, but are black on the muzzle, hoofs and tips of the horns.

I am told the herd now numbers only 13 animals, since no fewer than 20 died in the severe winter. This was not, however, the first time this famous herd almost suffered extinction, for, according to Sir William Jardine, Bart., writing in 1836, the stock was reduced at one time to a single cow in calf. Fortunately the product proved to be a bull, so all was well.—G. KENNETH WHITEHEAD, The Old House, Withnell Fold, Chorley, Lancashire.

COACHING IN LONDON

SIR.—With reference to Mr. Lionel Edwards's article, Post-War Coaching, in your issue of August 15, it may interest you to know that I ran the last stage coach from the Dorchester Hotel to Hampton Court with four teams from May, 1939, to the outbreak

of war in September.—J. ROY LANCASTER, St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight.

HOW BRITAIN USED TO MAKE IT

SIR.—In the informative article *How Britain Used to Make It*, in your issue of August 8, your contributor, referring to the wooden mouse-trap shown in Fig. 2, describes it somewhat inaccurately as unique and mediaeval. Its counterpart faces me from where I am writing, and another, rectangular in form, is also in my possession. The construction of these mouse-traps, many of which are extant, is quite consistent with much woodwork of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, in spite of a primitive appearance that "bygones" tend to assume, and the woods commonly used, such as elm, ash and beech, help to confirm this date.

It would also be of interest to know on what authority the statement is based that rushlights were the sole means of lighting in nearly all the cottages of England until about 1830, when contemporary evidence to the contrary exists in the form of lamps, lanterns, cruses and especially candlesticks, which from the nature of their very simple construction and the comparatively cheap materials used were obviously made for the use of the cottager. Dutch and Flemish paintings of the 16th to 18th centuries showing interiors of cottages often depict candlesticks in these simple forms, made of wood, pottery and base metals such as iron, pewter or brass, and many examples, both Continental and English, may be seen in my loan collection at the Luton Museum.

The object to the right in Fig. 3 in Mr. Gardner's article is a candlestand and rush-holder combination, and I enclose a photograph illustrating some of the candlesticks mentioned above with a typical rush-holder in the centre. They are, left to right, (back row) wrought-iron candlestick, brass candlestick, iron-and-wood-base rush-holder, wood candlestick, combination candle and rush-holder in iron-and-wood base; (front row) pewter candlestick, wrought-iron candlestick with drip-pan and spike for fixing into beams, etc., pottery candlestick.

Finally, Gilbert White in his *Natural History of Selborne* writes: ". . . but the very poor, who are always the worst economists, burn a halfpenny candle every evening. . . ."—S. W. WOLSEY, Hearne, Hampshire.

Kensington Square.—In our last issue we had to close the correspondence about Kensington Square. We think it only fair, however, to publish an explanation from Mr. John Summerson, whose name was mentioned in the correspondence. He asks us to state that the only reason why the Square was omitted from the text of his *Georgian London* is that as a unit it ante-dates the Georgian period. The reason for the reference to Georgian houses in the Square in the appendix of the book not being fuller was that, being unfamiliar with their interiors, Mr. Summerson could not commit himself to a more particular description.—ED.



EARLY CANDLESTICKS AND RUSH-HOLDERS

See letter: How Britain Used to Make It

IT'S LIGHTER . . . IT'S SMOOTHER . . . IT'S FASTER!



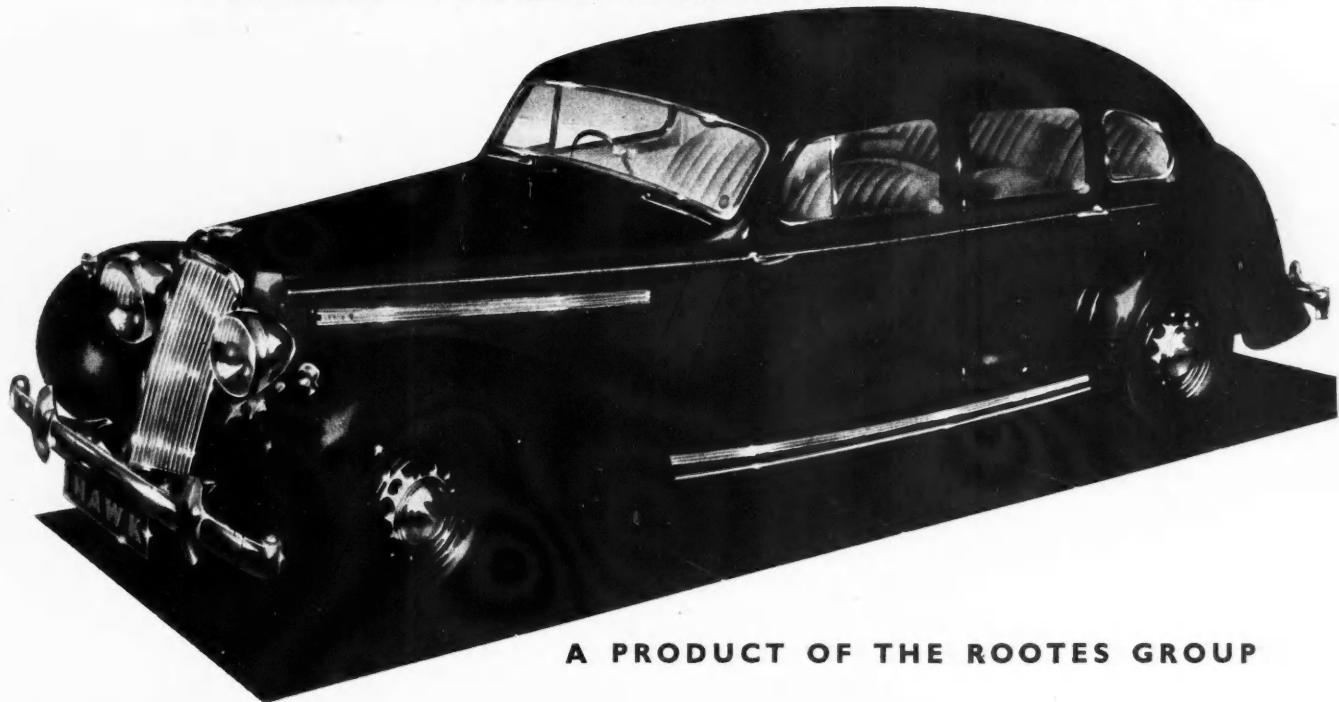
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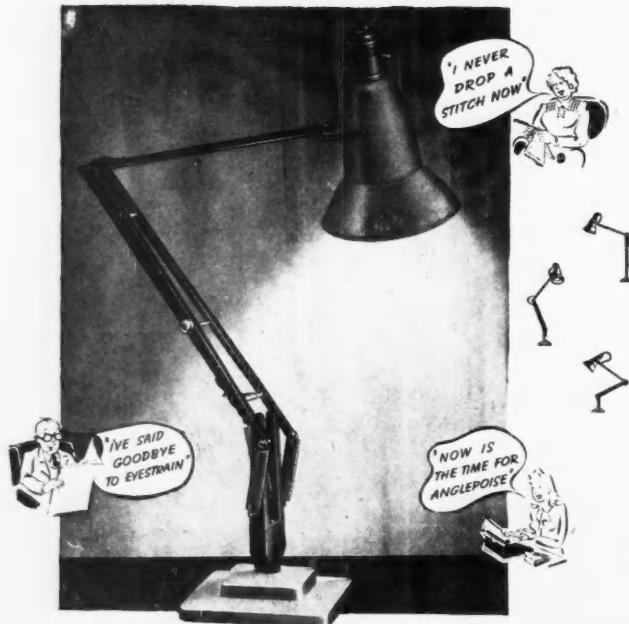
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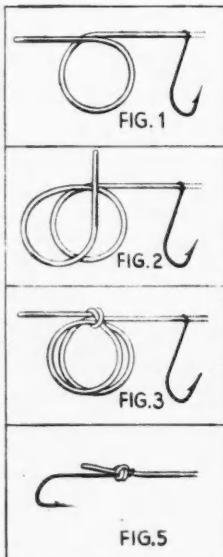
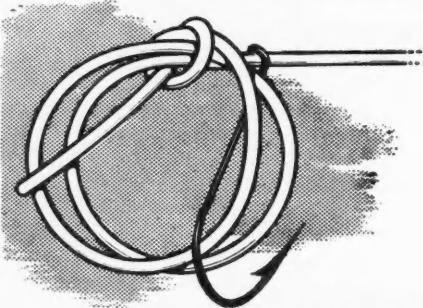
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CHIEF among the many crafts supported and inspired by the inn-keeper was that of the pewterer. Pewter itself is as old as Roman civilisation. But it was in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that it found its most elegant expression in the nobly-proportioned ale-pitchers and flagons of those days. Without resort to the precious metals reserved for the rich, the pewterer created works of art for everyday use — another example of the craftsmanship that has ever flourished

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A NORTH-WEST FRONTIER SHOOT

I—CHIKOR IN THE TERRITORY OF SWAT

*Who, or why, or which, or what,
Is the Akhond of Swat?*

I CANNOT attempt here to offer an adequate answer to the intriguing problem posed by Edward Lear. Suffice it to say that the Akhond, who started life as a simple peasant boy in the Mardan district of India's North-West Frontier Province, emerged after a period of deep contemplation, for which his calling as a shepherd afforded ideal opportunity, as the acknowledged high-priest of Islam throughout the border-land.

But there is no priesthood in Islam? Oh yes there is; among the frontier tribes at any rate, as political officers and many thousands



1.—THE WALI, THE RULER OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER TERRITORY OF SWAT, LOOKS OVER THE WATER SHED INTO BUNER

of soldiers can affirm, and a pestilential priesthood they would declare it to be. The Akhond was the spirit behind the fanatics whose activities in Swat and Buner culminated in the Ambeyla campaign and he himself led them in their amazingly stubborn defence of the pass of that name in 1863. Since then the leading mullahs, fakirs, sheikhs and the like who have so effectively kept alive the spirit of militant Islam among the tribesmen of the frontier hills have claimed to derive their inspiration and authority from the Akhond, their prototype.

After his death the Akhond was buried at Saidu in tribal territory on the left bank of the Swat River, and his tomb at once became the most highly venerated shrine on the Border and the most important local place of pilgrimage for all pious Pathans throughout the land. His successors continued to reside at Saidu, tending the shrine and administering its substantial income, much of which has always been spent on the entertainment of the ceaseless procession of pilgrims. But as the number of the old Akhond's descendants swelled, the family found itself increasingly involved in the politics of the Swati tribes, in faction-fighting and, as a natural consequence, in *tarburwali*—“cousinship,” or, as we should say, feud—among themselves. There is no more bitter vendetta on the frontier than that between cousin and cousin; so much so, indeed, that the very word has come to connote “enemy” in tribal areas.

And so the years passed till, about the beginning of the present century, Mian Gul, Gul Shahzada and his brothers, a number of “cousins” having been successfully eliminated, found themselves in possession of the shrine and of the religious leadership of the tribes. From now on they were repeatedly pressed by the Swatis to assume full administrative control

of the valley. Oppressed beyond endurance by the never-ending factional warfare, which frequently drove whole village communities into the wilderness, the people saw that their salvation lay in a strong ruler—above faction and backed by the prestige of the sacred shrine at Saidu.

The Mian Guls, however, shrank from embarking upon such an adventure, realising that the contamination of politics would not only split the brotherhood asunder in rivalry for power but also tend to impair the dignity and repute of the shrine itself. Suggestions to this end were, therefore, firmly resisted, but a puppet ruler was set up with the backing of the Mian Guls and succeeded temporarily in establishing some semblance of order in Swat and the neighbouring mountainous country of Buner.

Breakdown was not long delayed. The new ruler, who declared himself to be of the Ahmadi persuasion, and was therefore unacceptable to the strictly Sunni tribesmen, disappeared across the Indus and internecine warfare broke out again among the clans with renewed violence.

In the end Mian Gul, Gul Shahzada was thus, in spite of himself, forced into power by a conspiracy of events which he had vainly tried to control by the exercise of pastoral guidance. Having “taken care of” certain relatives and others who rose against him, he set himself at once to disarm the people, to raise an army of military police and to organise an administration upon the broad basis of the Islamic Law of the Shariat. The measure of his success is to be found in the peace that has since prevailed in the turbulent areas of Buner and the Swat Valley. The Islamic Law is now evenly administered, its puritanical rigour mitigated by the humanity of the ruler and his heir. A contented territorial army, paid mostly in grain at the time of the harvests, protects the State from external dangers and embodies its internal authority in efficiently garrisoned posts connected by telephone with headquarters. The health and education departments, affiliated to the sister departments of the Frontier Province, seek to spread a network of efficient dispensaries and schools, and a high school of some 800 boys at Saidu is evidence of the tribal appreciation of the régime. A large area of tribal territory, which was once regarded as the most fanatically hostile on the Border, has been opened up by motor roads which can be freely traversed by British officials and their wives. The Mian Gul, author of these beneficent reforms, is now recognised as a ruling prince under the title of Wali of Swat (Fig. 1).

But enthusiastic admiration for the Wali as an administrator has led us somewhat astray,

By SIR RALPH GRIFFITH



2.—THE WALI AHAD, HEIR OF THE WALI, WITH THE WALI AND HIS GUESTS

since it is specifically as sportsman that we purpose to meet him on our present trip to Saidu. We must therefore move quickly past the railway terminus at Dargai, swoop dangerously over the tortuosity of the Malakand Pass, to view for a brief moment the war-scarred fort of Chakdarra on the far bank of the Swat River before passing through the historic battleground of Landikai—where Fincastle and Batty won their Victoria Crosses in 1907—and prepare ourselves to meet the Wali, who, most charmingly punctilious of hosts, has come some twenty miles down the valley to meet us on the very threshold of his State.

Arrived at the border we greet our friend, who, abandoning his limousine, mounts to the front seat of our car beside the driver, where, armed with his inevitable twenty-bore gun, he assumes the formal rôle of ward and cicerone to his guests on their journey through his State. We sweep at a good pace along the well-kept dirt-track, up the lovely valley, the swift river running crystal-clear on our left between the irrigated rice fields stretching on either bank to the foot-hills which buttress the enclosing mountain ranges. Some ten miles ahead the valley bends northward towards the Kohistan, the upper reaches of the river, and over the curve of the hills we enjoy a glimpse of distant, snow-covered Mankial, its towering peak blushed-tinted by the morning sun—so lovely as almost to take one's breath away.

As we approach Saidu the road curves abruptly away from the Swat River, turning southward towards the hills and bringing us quickly, after a short run through the village, to the porch of the house of Wali Ahad (Fig. 2).



3.—MALAKAND FORT PERCHED ABOVE THE SWAT RIVER

son and heir of the Wali, a veritable marble palace in miniature set in a scene of frontier ruggedness.

Here, in Saidu, we were met beneath the marble-pillared portico by a self-possessed young man of striking grace and charm of manner, faultlessly dressed in European style by an obviously first-class tailor. Jehanzeb, the Wali Ahad, a bachelor of arts of the Panjab University, a good sportsman and first-class shot, carries on his adequate shoulders with supreme competence a large share of the administration of the State.

The area of the chikor shoot, the main object of our trip, embraced the steep side of a minor subsidiary valley, the beaters advancing slowly in a line, with the five guns, stretching from the watershed to the dry torrent-bed at the bottom. The three upper guns walked a strenuous and difficult line under conditions far from conducive to good shooting. The steep, sometimes almost precipitous, hillside was so closely encumbered with boulders, loose stones and sharp, rocky outcrops that a reasonably

balanced preparedness of body and mind was impossible to maintain. Yet snap-shooting in these difficult conditions, with the body sometimes strangely contorted, sometimes poised in a state of tottering equilibrium and with any reasonable foot-work entirely out of the question, was not unsuccessful. I saw the Wali Ahad secure a beautiful right-and-left at high wheeling birds while apparently in the act of slithering, seated, down the sloping face of a large rock. Another stalwart pulled down a chikor from the zenith and with the other barrel bagged a seesee at horizon level while—as he put it—unpinning his ear from a thorn bush into which a treacherous foothold had precipitated him. There is no doubt an element of luck in such *tours de force*; but these guns maintained a high standard of shooting.

The occasional twinges of guilt that I experienced, as I followed a far easier line on comparatively open ground below did little to detract from the pleasure of my own share of the proceedings. The shots that offered varied through every stage from high chikor, driven

forward by the beaters on the hill-top and wheeling back over us, or down the line, at a tremendous pace, to seesee which, rising no more than a yard or so above the ground some thirty yards ahead, afforded only the quickest of shots before they slid—usually into safety—over the brow of the next slope.

The Wali's shooting seemed to suffer little from the fact that a recent operation for cataract in the right eye had compelled him to switch to the left shoulder. On a rough and broken line that took him along the brink of the stream he made easy work of the thirty-foot chasms cut into the bank at frequent intervals by flood water from the upper slopes. At the age of sixty-five or so, I have heard recently, he stands up easily to a hard day's shooting and is still a difficult man to beat in a scramble over the rocks upon his native hill-side. Long may he so continue!

My game-book shows a bag, for the three hours' tramp, of ninety-one brace of chikor, a few seesee and a hare—till then a record for a half-day's shoot in this delectable valley.

PRESENT-DAY PARTRIDGES

By J. B. DROUGHT

THE problem of how best to tackle partridges is a very real one nowadays. Indeed, on small shoots one is confronted by a series of problems, each contingent on the next. There are none too many birds; holding cover is conspicuous chiefly by its absence; and what there is comprises one or two isolated strips fringing the boundaries. In their turn, the boundaries perhaps enclose a narrow series of peninsulas, broken by rivers, roads and relics of war-time occupation, rather than a compact block of good mixed ground. The fields are disproportionate in size to the total acreage, and those which are not grazed are under plough; the hedgerows, thinned and cut to a low level, would not afford concealment to a dwarf.

That is no exaggerated picture of many shoots to-day, and how to work them to the best advantage is not the only problem we are up against. If we shoot too early we risk killing immature birds; if we leave it till too late coveys will be unapproachable. We must remember, too, that important as it is to break up coveys and eliminate the old birds, our future breeding stock must be the first consideration. To shoot too hard and at the expense of the rising generation is fatal at a time when no artificial methods of replenishment are possible.

What then are the tactics to employ? Obviously they will vary with the size, lay-out and natural amenities of individual shoots. But to be strictly truthful, irrespective of these considerations, walking up partridges, however traditionally and theoretically delightful, is hardly calculated to fill a bag under modern agricultural conditions. In practice one soon recognises that, with little if any stubble, and grazing fields close cropped, with roots half lifted and kale and clover cut, the coveys can spot the guns long before the latter can spot them. They do not wait for any closer introduction; a few odd shots are quite sufficient to persuade them that their best tactics lie in getting out of any field at the first glimpse of shooters getting in. I do not suggest that blank days are inevitable; merely that old-fashioned methods are a waste of time and energy and that two or three guns by means of cunning stalking will do more execution than thrice that number perambulating, wheeling and half-mooning in accordance with traditional teaching.

Intelligent woodcraft by which a couple of guns may come up-wind on birds marked down into heavy cover will usually yield results. Sheltered dusting sites on the blind sides of hedgerows are likewise bag-filling rendezvous; so are old slag-heaps, field edges where the coarse grass has escaped the reapers, and disused rick bases in which weeds and seed engage the partridge's attention. Thus may September shooters profit for a short while, although success is measured by their individual woodcraft and limited by the degree of wildness which their quarry, inevitably and pretty quickly, will exhibit.

Though it has always been axiomatic that the two essentials to successful driving are an abundance of birds and an extensive area over which to drive them, this is a counsel of perfection in these days. Sooner or later, whatever our acreages, we have to drive our birds if we are to shoot at all. The difficulties of driving on a small shoot of narrow boundaries and comprised of those aforesaid peninsulas are too patent to need comment. But there is perhaps one mitigating factor. Whereas the planning of a big shoot must be arranged in detail long beforehand and more or less rigidly adhered to, impromptu tactics, suited to conditions, tend to be more effective on a small one.

To all shoots, large and small, the main principles governing the high art of successful driving apply. They depend, of course, on divers factors, on the extent of holding cover, and on whether the country is flat or undulating, open or intersected by high hedges which may break up the cohesion of beaters. They turn, also, very largely on whether the shoot is more or less square or circular or simply a long, narrow strip that permits of driving in only one of two directions. It is quite conceivable, for instance, that 600-800 acres in a ring fence, and compact in the sense that no portion is cut off from the remainder, may yield consistently better bags than twice that extent of ground the topographical features of which are on the whole unfavourable.

No one can drive partridges successfully unless he puts on his thinking cap beforehand. With varying types of ground, plans must necessarily differ in degree, because the object of all driving is to put the maximum number of birds over the guns, and so it follows that coveys must be concentrated where they are most wanted at a given moment. So long as partridges are fairly plentiful, there is no particular difficulty in providing at least half a dozen successful beats, but the art of generalship lies in making each beat complementary to the next, and so influencing the direction of the coveys that there will always be a decent show of birds between the beaters and the guns. But one may suggest the folly of trying to cram too many beats into the day, involving as it does rapid as opposed to methodical advances. Wherever possible, outlying portions of a shoot should be either driven or blanked in first, the object being to concentrate coveys in the central patches of cover. Although partridges are, by nature, methodical of habit, feeding at definite times in definite places, and always exhibiting an eagerness to return to their favourite haunts without undue delay, it is not wise to bank too heavily on these inherent traits. Weather, wind-direction and unaccustomed disturbance will jointly and severally influence the movements of the birds. So while the general idea of a day's operations may well hold good, no one should take the field without alternative plans as to the order and precedence of beats,

based on his previous observations of the birds under trying weather conditions.

Although the length of beats obviously depends on the extent of ground available, one cannot make partridges go where they do not want to go. Two major factors influence their movements: the position of holding cover and the strength and direction of the wind. Probably one's tactics are more often decided by the latter than the former, because, provided one is not shooting in half a gale, the birds will tend to make for any cover ahead to which they are accustomed. When they have gone as far as pleases them, they will want to return, and when they have been pushed with the wind away from home, they will seldom be deterred from returning against anything short of gale force. The secret of success, therefore, is to know where one's birds are and whether they will go with the least persuasion, because the direction they take after passing the guns is of considerable importance.

Generally speaking, to restrict the length of beats, so that one can make fairly sure that they will come down not too far ahead, whence they can be driven home again, offers the best prospects of a bag. In this connection it usually pays to drive first of all any strips of ground, three of whose sides form boundaries, in crescent formation, even though half the birds take refuge in one's neighbour's roots for the rest of the morning, because one can lay a shade of odds that they will have returned home by early afternoon. And although wind and weather must necessarily influence one's plans, the latter should be so varied that ground is not invariably taken in the same direction over guns invariably stationed in the same positions.

The number of days' driving that a shoot will stand must be measured by its area in relation to its stock, but here, too, as well as in planning the daily programme, it is essential always to look ahead and to study the likely effect of one's operations on the birds. It may be just as harmful to drive too early as too late. Young birds, just fully grown, chivvied from pillar to post against a strong head wind and rounded up for a final dusting in the evening, are not likely to profit by the experience. Nor does it pay to prolong the day unduly. Those last drives in a failing light are productive of more harm than good. The birds are tired; so are the guns, and the chances of human error are thereby increased. Driven partridges are never easy; in a bad light they are extremely difficult, and since, unfortunately, one cannot guarantee a clean miss, where one fails to make a clean kill a number of pricked birds get away.

Lastly, however skilful the planning, results depend on the shooters. Indifferent guns are perhaps worse than indifferent beaters, and here I do not refer to marksmanship alone. Some men never recognise that birds have ears as well as eyes. The irrepressible raconteur is as tiresome as the individual who is never still.



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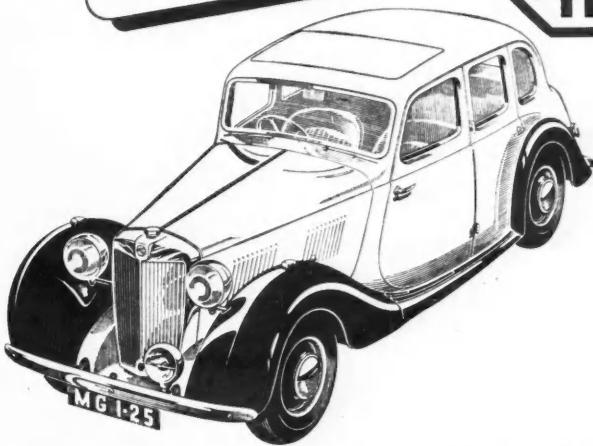
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NEW BOOKS

POET, MARTYR, DWARF AND GIANT

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

M R. JOHN DRUMMOND'S book *A Candle in England* (Duckworth, 10s. 6d.) is a series of essays of exceptionally wide range. From celebrated freaks such as "the redoubtable Jeffery Hudson," who was just under 18 inches high and one of the "menagerie of pets" kept at Whitehall by Queen Henrietta Maria, to the character of William Penn and the art of Canova is a big step, but our author can take such steps gracefully enough. Whether he is writing about Bossuet or Buffon, Spenser or Ridley, dwarfs, giants or

turkey before Darwin was heard of. Buffon and Anthony Trollope had one thing in common: each of them paid a man-servant a little extra money to rouse him from bed so that he could begin work at five in the morning.

Though his writing is generally of a philosophic and contemplative kind, Mr. Drummond does not despise the lively anecdote. One concerns the dwarf Jeffery Hudson who has already been referred to. The little man was sensitive about his honour and once challenged to a duel a mean person named Crofts who had insulted him.

A CANDLE IN ENGLAND. By John Drummond (Duckworth, 10s. 6d.)

I REMEMBER DISTINCTLY. By Agnes Rogers (Hamish Hamilton, 21s.)

THE BRONTËS. By Phyllis Bentley (Home and Van Thal, 6s.)

THE BEDSIDE BUNYAN. Edited by Arthur Stanley (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 10s. 6d.)

"Old Crome," he has something to say, and though we may not always agree with it, we admit that it is well said. He is a graceful controversialist. I do not share his views, for example, on Spenser's poetry, but I find it refreshing to hear them so well expressed; and, coming as they do in the midst of an essay which is, essentially, a plea for toleration, we cannot but let Mr. Drummond have his word.

RIDLEY, THE MARTYR

This particular essay, the one that gives its title to the book, is an excellent example of the author's manner. It is a brief glance at the many great men who have come out of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and among them was Nicholas Ridley, of whom every schoolboy knows at least one famous anecdote. It was to Ridley that Latimer turned, as they stood with the fire at their feet, and said: "Be of good cheer, Master Ridley, and play the man, for we have this day lighted such a candle in England as by the grace of God shall never be put out."

Thus Ridley stands stamped upon all our minds as a suffering martyr, as indeed he was; but it is as well to be reminded—and Mr. Drummond reminds us—that Ridley, when Bishop of Rochester, had "meted out this inhuman punishment to others"—once to a girl who denied Christ's humanity, and once to a man who denied his divinity. "And so the candle of enlightenment is burning on to-day in the prejudiced and ignorant world in which we live, as it burned in the more prejudiced and ignorant days of the past. The taper which Margaret de Valence lit, which has never been put out, will, I trust, burn into a future when 'ignorance' and 'prejudice' are historical words like 'torture' and 'the stake.'"

Alas! Mr. Drummond, is "torture," even yet, an "historical" word?

I liked very much Mr. Drummond's essay on Buffon, who had reached Darwin's conclusions a cen-

"Crofts thought it a fine joke to fight a duel with a dwarf of eighteen inches high, and, much amused, he appointed a second. It was agreed by the seconds that, to level things up somewhat, the combatants should be mounted, and Crofts armed himself with a water-squirt. But Hudson, taking the affair quite seriously, arrived with a real pistol, and killed Crofts."

There is a story, too, of "several tons of marble horse" which Canova had designed as a fitting mount for Napoleon. But this and that intervened, and Napoleon found himself on St. Helena. Then Canova thought it might do for Murat, but Murat was executed. "Therefore Canova approaches Sir Wm. Hamilton, who, you will remember, was the proud husband of Nelson's Emma. Sir William apparently sees it as a suitable mount for Charles the Third of Naples. . . . And so the huge horse, which had been so long out at grass, finds a rider at last."

U.S. BETWEEN THE WARS

I Remember Distinctly (Hamish Hamilton, 21s.) might fittingly be called "A Candle in America." It contains 500 pictures, assembled by Agnes Rogers, illustrating the life of America from the time when the troops came home after World War I up to the time when they began to march away to World War II. There is a commentary by Mr. F. L. Allen, the editor of *Harper's Magazine*, and the whole thing seems to me to amount to an historical document of first-rate importance.

Every phase of the country's life is here touched upon. The presidents come and go, from Wilson to Roosevelt. Liquor is banned and the "rackets" flourish. Trade booms and the "depression" strikes. Motor-cars are transmogrified from models which look already prehistoric to the streamlined things of to-day; and with the motor-cars the roads turn from muddy tracks to concrete highways. Maniacs sit upon poles and dance in "marathons" till they drop down all but dead; and the sinister dust-bowl sends

its gritty storms whirling. The silent cinema finds a voice; the Atlantic is flown; baseball favourites rise and wane; and women's clothes undergo infinite elaborations and simplifications. Bobby Jones makes golfing history; Nurmi, the "flying Finn," runs two miles in less than nine minutes; Tilden and Beckett and Dempsey illuminate the court and the ring. The "crystal set" is the seedling from which rises the giant beanstalk of the "radio network." Finally—"and then, on Sunday, December 7, came the blinding event. . . ." The last two pictures show the American Navy when the Japanese aeroplanes had done with it at Pearl Harbour and the smashed planes littering the field of the naval air station. "Would we be able," asks Mr. Allen, "looking back, later, over the record of our inter-war achievements and idiocies, not simply to apply successfully the old maxim of a great schoolmaster, 'To err is human, to make the same mistake twice is foolish,' but also to gain the broader and more essential perspective needed to do the harder thing: to avoid making different mistakes springing from the same sort of myopia, the same sort of evasions and obsessions?"

Well, that is a question yet to be answered. Meantime, here is a classic collection of "achievements and idiocies."

THE HARMONY OF THE BRONTËS

I have already referred to Messrs. Home and Van Thal's series of short books on English novelists, and would here commend Phyllis Bentley's *The Brontës* (6s.). The author knows her subject inside out, for not only has she spent her life not far, geographically, from Haworth, but she is saturated in knowledge of the Brontë's works and ways. She insists, rightly, on the strange combination of influences that moulded the girls' lives. Their father and their mother were Celtic; they were born and spent all their lives (save for brief interludes) in the hard and practical county of Yorkshire. "It is tempting to sum up the Brontë sisters as speaking Irish poetry in a Yorkshire accent. But this is not quite true. Rather is their matter Yorkshire, their manner Celtic. Let us say then that their work is a Yorkshire tune played on an Irish harp by varyingly strong and skilful fingers. To this tune Charlotte adds passionate, Anne pious and Emily cosmic harmonies."

Miss Bentley has brought to her job a nice discrimination, giving due weight to the work itself and to the conditions that produced it, the conditions both material and spiritual. There is a lot of illumination here in a little space.

BUNYAN'S 62 BOOKS

Arthur Stanley has edited *The Bedside Bunyan* which is published by Eyre and Spottiswoode (10s. 6d.). The editor gives us a biographical note on Bunyan and prefaces each section with an explanation of its place in Bunyan's work. It was an immense work, for Bunyan wrote no fewer than 62 books, though few people know him now save as the author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

It was time then that some such book as this was published. The books here drawn upon are *The Pilgrim's Progress*, *The Life and Death of Mr. Badman*, *Grace Abounding*, a "Relation of the Imprisonment of Mr. John Bunyan," *A Few Sights from Hell*, *Christian Behaviour*, *The Holy War*, *Seasonable Counsel*, *The Jerusalem*

Sinner Saved, *The Water of Life*, and *The Holy City*.

So here, you see, is a fair field covered, an opportunity to know a writer who always, as Mr. Stanley says, "followed the way of the common man," but wrote like an angel. Consider the last sentence of all in this book: "As for this street, all that walk in it they must be golden men."

FOR TREE-LOVERS AND FRUIT-GROWERS

TREES in Britain and Their Timbers, by the late Alexander L. Howard (COUNTRY LIFE, 25s.) makes no pretence to cater for the botanically minded reader, but it is a mine of information on trees in Great Britain, indigenous species and exotics. The species are listed in alphabetical order using the common names where such are of accepted usage. The index gives immediate reference under both botanical and common names. Natural orders are entirely ignored. The result is a volume which does not impose on what is, after all, the majority the endless use of the admirably full index, but yet satisfies the botanist's demand for immediate reference.

The historical notes and factual details on notable specimens in this country, will delight all tree-lovers. It is, after all, so much more satisfying when one is seeking such information to be given the detailed measurements of a living tree together with the name of the estate on which it can be seen instead of an estimate, which in many instances in the past has merely been based on the measurement of mature specimens in their natural habitats. Mr. Howard has quoted freely from many authorities, but he has also included a great deal of original information based on recent measurements, and his efforts have produced a volume that is an invaluable compendium of arboreal statistics. Notes on timbers and their uses are similarly factual and admirably full.

The book is admirably illustrated with drawings of leaves, flowers and fruit by Margaret Delisle Burns, and a really first-class selection of original photographs. The latter have obviously been selected with the greatest care, for all have some point of interest in addition to being notable examples of the photographer's art.

Mr. Raymond Bush, who is surely the doyen of grower-writers on fruits, is once again at his best in *Harvesting and Storing Garden Fruit* (Faber and Faber, 12s. 6d.). As always, he is interesting and readable; what is more important is that he writes from a vast experience and is fully abreast of the latest scientific practice. This is a book that will interest all fruit-growers, commercial or amateur.

D. T. MACF.

NORFOLK DRAWINGS

In Beautiful Norfolk Buildings, published three years ago, Mr. S. J. Wearing brought together a selection of his pencil drawings of Norwich and Norfolk architecture made as a record during the war. Happily, he has gone on since, and now gives us a second volume, *More Beautiful Norfolk Buildings* (Norwich: the Soman-Wherry Press, 15s.) which is as good as, if not better than the first. Many of his subjects are Norfolk churches, but they are varied with inns, groups of cottages, barns, old houses and farm buildings. Mr. Wearing is particularly sensitive to the texture and materials of his subjects; flint and stone flushwork, Tudor brick, thatch, Norfolk pantiles are each rendered with delightful subtlety; and while aiming at and achieving an extraordinary degree of accuracy, he has an artist's eye for composition. The drawings, looking all the better this time by being reproduced on a larger scale, are accompanied by notes that are always interesting. The book is certain to be as eagerly sought after as its predecessor.

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FARMING NOTES

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

WALES has developed co-operative systems of buying and selling in agriculture much more widely than has England. When Mr. Tom Williams addressed the conference of the Welsh Agricultural Organisation Society at Aberystwyth he stated that two out of every three Welsh farmers are members of agricultural co-operative societies, which now have a turnover of £4,000,000 a year. This progress in Wales, a country of isolated farms where men must join forces if they are to get good service, is understandable and wholly commendable. In the English counties agricultural co-operation has made halting growth. Personally I find that the local farmers' co-operative society gives me as good service in the supply of fertilisers and some other requirements as the private firms, and I welcome the annual dividend on my purchases as a windfall that never comes amiss. The packing station that collects my eggs is also run most efficiently and the bonus on sales is equally welcome. The trading profit on handling my eggs would otherwise go to the shareholders of the big dairy company which also collects eggs in my district. I fancy that it is a form of snobbery that keeps some of my neighbours from trying the co-operative way of trading.

Forestry in Wales

THE hill farmers of Wales will lose more of their sheep grazing ground to trees. This country is desperately short of soft wood, and an extra 3,000,000 acres of land for afforestation is to be found. A substantial part of this is to be in Wales, which has a high proportion of rough grazings. In many cases sheep will have to make way for trees, but it is true enough, as Mr. Williams hinted, that the improvement of the remaining grass land in Wales could more than compensate for the loss of grazing. The first essential in these times when we cannot obtain feeding-stuffs from abroad is to improve grass land and conserve young grass by drying and silage for use in winter. This means putting the plough into the poorer leys and turning over derelict pasture to rebuild the tillage acreage in order to keep more livestock. The farmer should no longer ask himself "How long can I keep that field unploughed?" but rather, "How many more animals can I feed if I plough it?" So said Mr. Williams, and I agree. The answer that the individual farmer gives himself will, however, vary.

Milking Machines

TO-DAY there are 45,000 milking machines in use in this country, against 18,000 at the beginning of the war. Repeated rises in farm wages and the desire to reduce manual labour—especially at the week-ends—have led more farmers to invest in this kind of mechanisation as well as the mechanisation of cultivations and harvesting in the field. However good a man may be as a cowman, he needs special training in the operation and maintenance of a machine. Most cowmen get this by learning from others and by making mistakes, but these mistakes can be very costly and are largely unnecessary. It is one of the tasks of the National Agricultural Advisory Service in collaboration with the makers of milking machines to ensure that the new entrants into farming as well as the old staggers know the essential points about machine milking technique. The film which the Alfa-Laval Company, Limited, have now made should be helpful. Not all of us have a milking parlour which applies the industrial principle of bringing the work to the operator

rather than requiring the milker to go round to the cows standing in their stalls. Even if we have to make do with existing cow-sheds, this sight of mechanised perfection is stimulating, and the film is worth seeing.

Acorns and Beechmast

GAIN this autumn the Ministry of Agriculture is asking schoolchildren to collect acorns and beechmast. Both are rather scarce this year, but whatever can be collected makes useful food in moderation for pigs and poultry. A fair price to pay for sound raw acorns is 5s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt., and for beechmast, free from burrs, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt. Acorns should be dried by spreading them evenly in a thin layer on a dry floor and turning frequently until the shells easily crack and come away from the kernels. It is risky to give pigs suddenly a big allowance of acorns, but, if given them gradually, fattening pigs will make good use of up to 1 lb. per day and suckling sows can have up to 3 lb. Too many acorns will discolour the yolks of eggs, so it is not wise to give more than 1 oz. a day to hens. Never give acorns to cattle. The kernels of beechmast have plenty of oil and protein but little carbohydrates so they should be fed sparingly. Poultry will eat them if the nuts are roughly crushed. Beechmast should never be fed to horses.

100,000 More Workers

I SEE that the Government are now calling for 40,000 more workers this year and another 60,000 after that because "until we get them we shall feel the shortage both on our breakfast tables and in the shops." It is remarkable how a national crisis in peace no less than in war brings us back to fundamentals. Whoever would imagine that a Government in this country, of whatever political complexion, would spend the taxpayers' money on teaching the elementary lesson that "we are losers twice over because of the shortage of farm-workers. First we have to go short of many farm and dairy products our own land could provide. Secondly, when we buy this food abroad we have to pay for it by exporting manufactured goods we badly need for our own use." Will this sound reasoning now be extended to the provision of the other resources, notably feeding-stuffs and machinery, that we need to expand the home production of food? Personally I am not so worried about scarcity of labour as I am about the material resources for lack of which we are hamstrung in our efforts to increase output.

Rations for Calves

A CORNISH farmer tells me that most of the local farms of 20 to 150 acres cannot rear more calves because of the lack of more feeding-stuffs. Recently he had a first-class calf which he wanted to save from the butcher, and he tried to get someone to take it. But he always got the same answer: "We are not rearing any calves; you cannot do it on the present rations." Is calf rearing on the small farm a practical proposition at the moment? He says it is not. I should have thought that it was if the farmer could grow for himself some dredge corn to eke out the meagre calf rations that the Ministry allows. Half a hundredweight of calf meal for the first six months of the calf's life is not, of course, enough to carry it through unless the farmer has some oats of his own growing as well as some first-class hay. If he has also made some high-quality silage this will be very useful after the calf is two or three months old.

CINCINNATUS.

ESTATE MARKET

MODEL RAILWAY
IN A BARN

THE Marchioness of Milford Haven had Lynden Manor, Holyport, two miles from Maidenhead, Berkshire, submitted to auction by Harrods Estate Offices. It is a half-timbered, old-fashioned residence, modernised at considerable cost, and standing in gardens and lawns with an orchard, in all 7 or 8 acres. Close by the house is a barn of 14th-century origin, now used as a theatre and for dancing; it is 55 ft. long and 21 ft. 6 ins. wide, with oak-framed walls and a beamed and raftered ceiling. By an ingenious arrangement portions of the seating round the barn can be moved to give access to a model railway which the late Marquess of Milford Haven constructed. Mr. Frank D. James, the professional head of Harrods Estate Offices, says: "It is considered one of the finest models in the country." A buyer may take it at a valuation additional to the £730-odd named for the ordinary fixtures and fittings. The rateable value of Lynden Manor is £230 a year, and the rates are just over 8s. in the £. The large auction hall at Harrods Estate Offices was well filled when Mr. Reginald Ford invited bids. The first one was £12,500, and the last £14,500, at which, with a formal bid of £16,000, the Manor remained for private treaty.

STARBOROUGH CASTLE SOLD

THE Kent and Surrey border free-hold of Starborough Castle, 125 acres, at Edenbridge, was offered by Harrods Estate Offices, the joint agents being Messrs. Fox and Messrs. Manwaring. A number of practical points having been dealt with by question and answer, bids began at £10,500 and went to £15,750, at which a sale was declared. The house is Georgian, and the castle, of Norman origin, was partly rebuilt 200 years ago. Trout abounded in the moat until recently and restocking may once again afford good sport. Vacant possession of the house and 12 acres will be given at once, and the rest of the land is held on tenancies which have not very long to run.

SALE OF WARNHAM COURT,
SUSSEX

CAPTAIN C. E. LUCAS has sold the mansion of Warnham Court, near Horsham, Sussex, and well over 50 acres, to the London County Council, for use as a convalescent home for children. Messrs. King and Chasemore were his agents in the matter. The extensive gardens will provide most of the food needed by the future patients. The park now carries a good many dairy animals, and the herd of British red deer, which Captain Lucas intends to retain with the rest of the estate, has been reduced to enable more milk to be obtained.

CITY PROPERTIES

THE Duchy of Lancaster, which has recently been prominent among buyers of large areas of agricultural land, has sold a City freehold site in St. Mary Axe, on which, until London was bombed, stood the building known as St. Mary's Chambers. The site has been entirely cleared. It adjoins the Baltic Mercantile Exchange. Messrs. Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard acted for the Duchy, and Messrs. Kenneth J. Lindy and Partners for "the Baltic."

The gains and, in the past it has sometimes transpired, the losses, of property development concerns are apt to be of imposing magnitude. A capital profit of £225,000 is anticipated as the result of the sale of City

premises in Fenchurch Street, known as Plantation House. Ten years ago the property was acquired by the present vendors for £1,245,631 and its present book value is £1,274,052. In 1941 the premises were seriously damaged by enemy action, but the cost of repairs will rank as a war damage claim. If the damaged parts were available for tenancy they would yield a net income of over £27,000 a year. But, before they can become rent producing, rebuilding must be done and at least two years would elapse between beginning that work and completing it. The present proposed sale involves mortgage arrangements and a cash payment of £400,000 to the vendors.

FREEHOLDS SOLD

GLYNLEIGH, 352 acres, near Hailsham, Sussex, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. A. Burtenshaw and Son before the auction. Remains of an ancient nunnery adjoin the house. The former firm has also sold, before the auction, Highlands, 135 acres, at Bolney, near Haywards Heath, in the same county. For the executors of the late Alderman Pepper they have, with Messrs. George Milne and Co., sold Crossways, with over an acre, at Bolkestone. With Messrs. Chancellor and Son Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have sold Collingwood Grange, 9 acres, at Camberley, Surrey.

Lieut.-Colonel Fortescue Wells has, through Messrs. Watts and Son, sold Markham House, Wokingham, Berkshire, before the auction.

Kinnersley Manor, Reigate, Surrey, of 337 acres, has, with the exception of the manor house and one farm, been sold for £28,018, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. Weller, Son and Grinsted.

Compton Acres, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth, sold by Messrs. Jackson-Stops and another agency to a client of Messrs. Fox and Sons, for the late Mr. T. W. Simpson's executors, is famous for its 11 acres of gardens in the English, Dutch, Italian and Japanese styles.

"WAYS AND MEANS"
LOWNDES

WINSLOW HALL, 6 miles from Buckingham and 10 from Aylesbury, is for sale with 6 or 7 acres, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. George Wigley and Sons. Mr. William Lowndes, Secretary to the Treasury in the reign of Queen Anne, built Winslow Hall in or about the year 1700, using designs which had been prepared by Sir Christopher Wren. The Hall is one of the many structures which some writers have wrongly attributed to Inigo Jones. Lowndes is best remembered because of the nickname "Ways and Means" which was fastened on to him, and perpetuated even in an epitaph: "No 'Ways and Means' against the tyrant Death Could raise supplies to aid thy fund of breath Each Member of that House where thou didst stand Intent on credit with thy bill in hand, Shall equally this imposition bear, And in his turn be found deficient here . . ."

The bulk of the land in Winslow was originally the property of the Abbey of St. Albans, but in the reign of Henry VIII the Crown took it over and, in 1599, Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir John Salden. In the year 1619 Sir George Villiers, Marquis (and afterwards Duke) of Buckingham, bought the property, and in 1697 Lowndes seems to have found "ways and means" to buy it.

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FURS-1947

THE fur styles have altered in tune with the rest of fashion and there is a good deal of lengthening of hems going on. But the furriers are not worrying overmuch as the straight, full-back coat can easily be turned into a seven-eighths length, or three-quarter length coat, and worn over a tight mid-calf skirt with success. Shoulders can be adapted to achieve the sloping curves of the 1947 silhouette with comparative ease. Sleeves show the greatest change, and the wide sleeve with the turn-back cuff or gathered to a tight wrist-band like a bishop's have superseded the plain straight sleeve. Stoles have been revived for the tight-waisted suits with their cut-away jackets and add a finishing touch of elegance. Their long lines also complement the longer skirts.

Two interesting novelties in the way of jackets were shown by Victor Stiebel, at Jacqmar, in his collection of models for this country. One was a silver-grey Indian lamp jacket, hip length, with deep armholes, narrow shoulders, and cut straight with a dipping hem-line at the back. The edges were bound all round with the grey cloth from which



Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

Ocelot and otter with wide sleeves, deep armholes and a closely fitting double-breasted front. National Fur Co.

(Left) Cocoa-dyed squirrel jacket with full back and full bishop's sleeves set in to a point on the shoulders with rounded padding. Black velvet draped toque. Debenham and Freebody

the suit underneath was made. The other jacket was shaped like the authentic dolman and worn over an afternoon frock. It was black broadtail, hip length, with cape sleeves into which the arms could be tucked. It was pouched slightly, yet retained slim lines and made an elegant wedding outfit over a slim, dark, draped frock. Several distinguished afternoon frocks were included in this collection—a tight-skirted matt crêpe with drapery round the hips drawn up to give a bustle line, and a deep round yoke set in with a ripple of drapery outlining the yoke; a plaid ring velvet flared in the skirt, a mushroom pink marocain with a deep kilted frill at the hem and the same deep round shoulder yoke as the crêpe.

A new sleeve is being featured on coats and jackets by the National Fur Company. This has an 8-in. wrist-band with a turn-back, a flat cuff 2 in. wide, and at the elbow the sleeve becomes very wide indeed. It looks most elegant in a white ermine evening jacket and on a black ermine three-quarter coat. The full-length coats are 44-45 ins. long, but the company are also making a great many seven-eighths coats. Ocelot is a firm favourite this winter, and the house is also showing a lot of cheetah, leopard and beaver, Persian lamb, dyed moleskin and opossum.

In the Busvine collection there is a leopard coat, beautifully marked, three-quarter length, hanging straight from the collarless neckline and full in the back with wide cuffed sleeves. This is the sort of coat that looks extremely well with its cape-line folds over the long, tightish skirt of a suit or of a slim winter frock, for it has the requisite swing and flare. A box jacket in natural musquash is effective—a very good coat for less formal wear and well proportioned for the new skirts.

(Continued on page 748)



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HARDY AMIES talks to Ann Seymour

Ann Seymour, the well-known editor, interviewed Hardy Amies who, in a few short years, has sprung to the top rank of British couturiers.

What type of woollen fabrics do you find inspiring to create models in, Mr. Amies?

A classic material such as a fine worsted, with enough originality in the design to make it interesting, and by interesting, I don't mean fancy!

Do you think that any of the newly invented synthetic fibres will eventually take the place of woollen fabrics?

I would say that they are absolutely unnecessary in a country where wool is so abundant.

What type of material would you advise for a warm winter coat?

I would suggest velour, which is a rich-looking but hard-wearing material, or a soft, one-colour tweed. A word of warning here—remember that in this case, the material must be firm—not hard—but firm enough to keep its shape.

An interview sponsored by

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(Right) Boxy jacket in Australian opossum. Debenham and Freebody. The felt hat has a double brim and is one of Scott's Classics for this winter

Debenham and Freebody are setting in their bishop sleeves with a raglan point on the shoulders. They have dropped most of the padding on the shoulders and the sleeves look comparatively narrow, especially as the jackets are cut full at the bottom so that the lines flare out from the shoulders. This is a complete contradiction to the movement of recent years when shoulders have tended to be the widest portion of the silhouette, generally forming the base of a triangle with the apex at the feet. Now the positions are reversed and the apex of the triangle is on top with the hemline wide and the shoulders considerably narrower. Debenham and Freebody show some glorious mink jackets worked in narrow strands and dove-tailed over the shoulders to flare out below. Sleeves are big, sometimes stranded downwards, more often worked with a circular movement.

MOLHO shows platina-mink stoles and the bleached tones of these skins are very effective with the dark greens and berry tones for this winter. Opulent fox stoles hang to the ankles with a 1910 look, or they can be twined round the arms and made into muffs. They are attached to a little cape on the shoulders and are wonderfully luxurious looking. A black musquash jacket, stranded into lozenges, made a good coat for everyday wear, and Mr. Molho makes a dear little cape out of a single glossy silver fox.

An interesting collection shown by Mattli contained suave town coats in rich-coloured smooth-surfaced cloths. They were all much waisted, with the hips accentuated by pockets, fluted basques or drapery



or velvet flaps. A fine wool jersey frock, oatmeal coloured, had the immensely wide circular skirt of a skirt dancer's, the plain bodice fastening down the back and deep double epaulette tucks running over the shoulder to the waistline, back and front. A slim evening frock in tobacco-brown crépe with a looped skirt in front had a high, round neck and a tight bodice decorated with bands of pearl and sapphire bugles. A billowing bronze-coloured poult had a boned, strapless bodice, a wide ankle-length and gored skirt and a fichu framing the bare shoulders. These skirts made the waists appear minute.

No shoulder padding whatsoever was used on the dresses in the Mattli collection. The padding used was placed below the hip-line of the mid-calf skirts. This question of padding and skirt lengths has revolutionised the fashions of this winter. Many women are padding their busts and padding their hips for the billowing evening dresses with their strapless décolletages that require opulent curves to look well. And all kinds of small buckram panniers and padded pockets give much the same effect to the day clothes. It is this that goes to make the greatest change in line that we have seen for twenty years, during which time the streamlined silhouette has been the basic fashion.

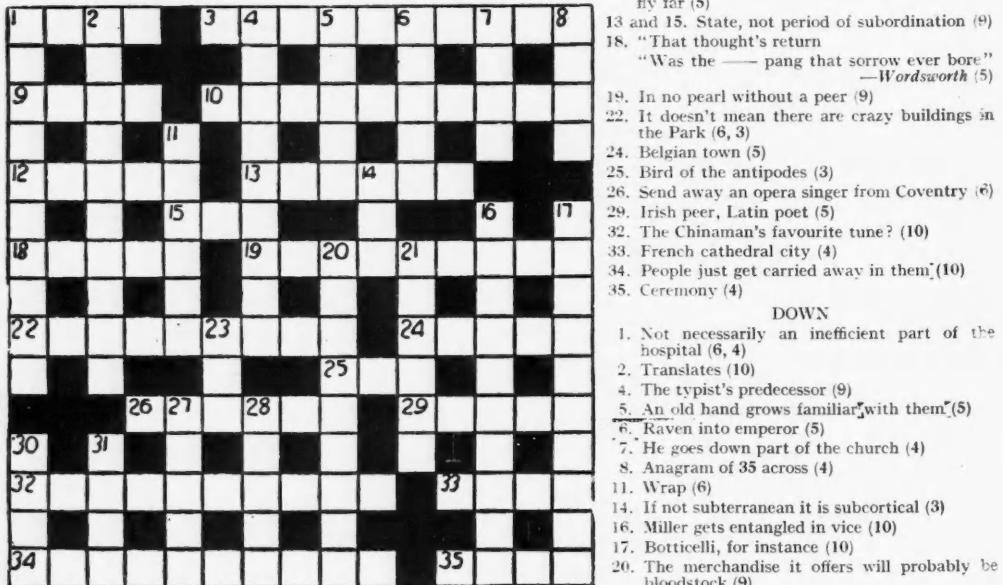
The silhouette is now soft in outline and the slim unpadded shoulders alter the whole balance. It is this that creates the great change in fashion even more than the longer skirt. Anyway, the excessively long skirt for day is no more likely to be generally adopted than was the excessively short skirt. Designers have shown skirts in London that are about fourteen to fifteen inches from the ground, and this is the accepted length. With coupon shortages most women will order their new afternoon frock with a longer skirt and will be forced to keep their other clothes much the same.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

CROSSWORD No. 922

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 922, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, October 16, 1947.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name

(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address

SOLUTION TO No. 921 The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of Oct. 3, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Seaside; 5, Wheels; 9, Overture; 10, Sprite; 11, Germanic; 12, Albert; 14, Impression; 18, Wilderness; 22, Letter; 23, Aberrant; 24, Opiate; 25, Snowball; 26, Sugary; 27, Asbestos.

DOWN.—1, Slough; 2, Aweary; 3, Cathay; 4, Parliament; 6, Hopeless; 7, Epidemic; 8, Sweetens; 13, Crossbones; 15, Swallows; 16, Clothing; 17, Deserter; 19, Browse; 20, Vacant; 21, Stalls.

ACROSS
 1. Wool harvest (4)
 3. Mixed strain from which to begin producing a gentleman (10)
 9. Plot (4)
 10. What 7 down is for a Welshman (6, 4)
 12. Of course, it must be feathered before it can fly for (5)
 13 and 15. State, not period of subordination (9)
 18. "That thought's return
 "Was the —— pang that sorrow ever bore"
 —Wordsworth (5)
 19. In no pearl without a peer (9)
 22. It doesn't mean there are crazy buildings in the Park (6, 3)
 24. Belgian town (5)
 25. Bird of the antipodes (3)
 26. Send away an opera singer from Coventry (6)
 29. Irish peer, Latin poet (5)
 32. The Chinaman's favourite tune? (10)
 33. French cathedral city (4)
 34. People just get carried away in them (10)
 35. Ceremony (4)

DOWN
 1. Not necessarily an inefficient part of the hospital (6, 4)
 2. Translates (10)
 4. The typist's predecessor (9)
 5. An old hand grows familiar with them (5)
 6. Raven into emperor (5)
 7. He goes down part of the church (4)
 8. Anagram of 35 across (4)
 11. Wrap (6)
 14. If not subterranean it is subcortical (3)
 16. Miller gets entangled in vice (10)
 17. Botticelli, for instance (10)
 20. The merchandise it offers will probably be bloodstock (9)
 21. A work of Tacitus (6)
 23. Land of silent assent (3)
 27. "Well, well!" said the traveller on seeing it (5)
 28. Jones takes the plunge (5)
 30. With mother he would be a little pet (4)
 31. Former Italian port (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 920 is
 Mrs. Hilda Hale,

24, Tennison Avenue,
 Boreham Wood,
 Hertfordshire.

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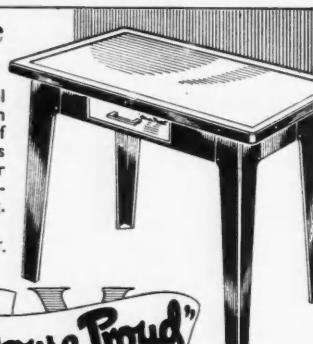
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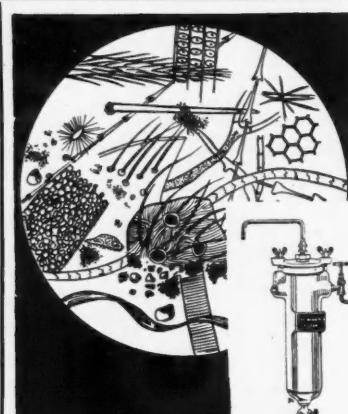
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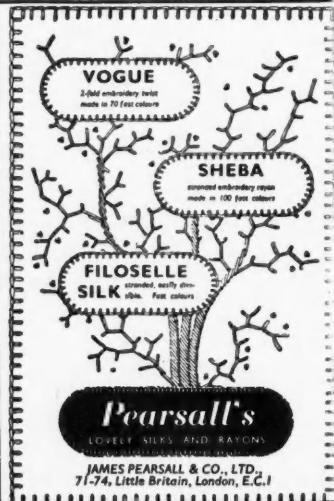
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